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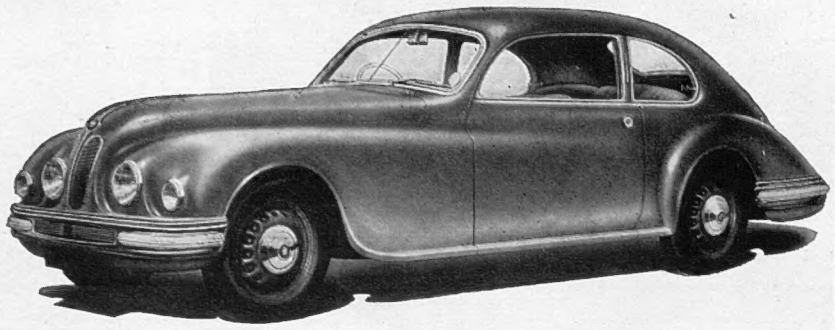

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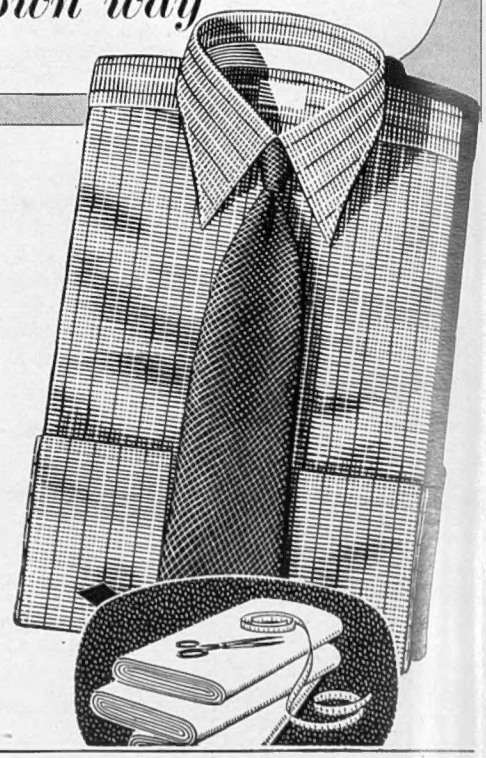

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Volume CCI No. 2626 The SPHERE, London, June 3, 1950

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

QUEEN JULIANA'S STATE VISIT TO FRANCE—THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS AND PRINCE BERNHARD ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AURIOL FROM ORLY AIRFIELD FOLLOWING THEIR ARRIVAL BY PLANE: The Royal procession later drove into the heart of Paris along a processional route gay with flags and triumphal arches

The State visit to France of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard started most impressively when their plane touched down at Orly airfield, and came to a halt at the foot of a monumental staircase leading to a magnificently decorated reception-room, where the French President presented members of the Government and officials to the Queen. Then followed the drive through cheering crowds into the heart of Paris, Gardes Republicaine in full dress accompanying the head of the State and his Royal visitors on the last part of the journey to the Êlysée Palace, where they were staying. At the Êlysée, Queen Juliana invested President Auriol with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and later there was a State banquet and a performance by actors and actresses of the Comédie Française. On the second day of the visit Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard drove to the grave of the Unknown Warrior at the Arc de Triomphe, and at the Protestant Church of the Oratoire the Queen laid a wreath at the foot of the statue of Admiral Coligny, the great Protestant leader in the wars of religion, and one of her ancestors by reason of the fact that Coligny's daughter married William the Silent.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Jan Smuts and Another.—

The Chancellor of Cambridge University kept his eightieth birthday on May 24. He is the elder by four years of our Commonwealth's pair of giants. Smuts and Churchill tower above all other living personalities in our Commonwealth, and Posterity will number them among a handful of supermen in English history. There is no point in repeating the details of Jan Smuts' career from the time when he was Kruger's right-hand man. He and Churchill have had quite extraordinary adventures, have known triumphs and reverses, chances and changes, beyond the experience of ordinary men. They have two or three characteristics in common. A robust love of the struggle of human life, an infinite zest for living, a refusal to accept the handicaps of growing old; above all, a refusal to regard consistency as a virtue in politicians. They are to-day prophets, honoured in the Empire, for the reason that they have moved with the times and seen round the corner quicker than ordinary men. They stand for the romance of human life, for the infinite possibilities of a brief existence, for the unconquerable spirit of man. "Who shall cast the horoscope of an ordinary child? Be he suckled in a pit, or in a castle on a mountain, Who shall prophesy the level of his last bed? Exile or Empery may be his, flowers or ashes. . . . He shall clutch and falter . . . he shall laugh and conquer. He shall prosper in a great dominion. In strength and scorn there shall not be his equal." Max Beerbohm admitted "certain faults of exaggeration" in this purple passage of his. But it serves very well for our pair of supermen and Peter Pans.

Nature's Visitations.—

I hope and believe that Winnipeg's worst dangers are over. Her sufferings have been bad enough. I have left it late in all conscience to make reference to this great and evil visitation, and that in part has been due to a sense of shame at my own ignorance. It is many years since I spent some days in Winnipeg. My visit taught me nothing. I left this capital of Western Canada, built where the Assiniboine and the Red Rivers meet in a wide plain, with no idea that it stood in a flood danger-zone. I think the word which would suggest Winnipeg (as also Calgary) to my memory would be *dust*. Its waterways left no impression on my mind after passing Lake of the Woods. So much for travel opening one's eyes! And the unpleasant surprise at Winnipeg's tragedy was enhanced. For me it came as a freak of Nature, such (in a small way) as was the late tornado which hit an area of the Chilterns—a rarity in Britain. And yet we seem to be more and more enured to freak weather. All our weather nowadays seems to be out for records, out to win banner headlines. Our weather was always news. Now it is front-line news. Fleet Street compels us to be more weather-conscious than our fathers were. I doubt if they passed their lives in different weather conditions. I expect they were less interested in records and statistics. They were less generously served by the Press. But like us they cultivated the soil and certainly knew the meaning of the "all-dreaded thunderstone" and of hail and tornado, of ice and snow in late May, of long droughts and of rainfalls totalling 10 ins. in a month.

Housing.—

Once more the Government got through a debate of intense interest to the voters by a narrow squeak. Perhaps Mr. Bevan foresaw how "nicely run" the voting would be when he prophesied an early new appeal to the electors; yet one sentence he let fall would be better forgotten, in Socialism's interests, before the new election. He declared that private builders had *failed to take advantage of their opportunities* since 1945. It reads oddly, if one recalls the prayers and entreaties of the industry to be freed from uncertainty, stop-and-go, and the crippling handicaps of restriction and control which have beset them. Mr. Bevan said that he had spent five years in trying to make honest men of an industry which was infested with rigs and rings. He had not yet completed the job to his satisfaction. He was still advising Local Authorities to turn down exorbitant tenders. No fair-minded man can dispute that this industry, like many another, had built up over the years many undesirable practices, and the Minister's duty was obviously to correct such practices, but not in doing so to hamstring what he himself has called the only begetter of houses, the private-enterprise building industry. It did indeed sound funny to hear him say that these people "failed to take advantage of their opportunities." The builder at least will require Mr. Bevan to live that sentence down before he casts another vote for Socialism.

THE FIRST CONVOCATION SINCE THE ELECTION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT—THE BISHOPS OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE MEET AT CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, TO RECEIVE THE JOINT COMMITTEES' REPORT ON THE CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA: The unanimous report, drawn up by representatives from both Canterbury and York, was presented by the Bishop of Chichester, Rt. Rev. G. K. A. Bell, at a joint meeting of the Upper and Lower Houses on the second day of the Convocation of Canterbury. This picture was taken on the first day, when the Archbishop of Canterbury informed the Bishops of the message which he had sent to the Archbishop of Rupert's Land offering help in refurnishing churches damaged by the Manitoba floods. Dr. M. G. Haigh, Bishop of Winchester, is seen addressing the Upper House. The Bishop of Chichester, in the course of his report, said that he had been able to discuss personally with the leaders of the Church of South India in Madras the many controversial problems which face the Anglican Church and the new Church in South India. The report states that the joint committees "are fully satisfied as to the credal orthodoxy of the Church of South India," and that immediate synodical action may be taken for the recognition of "limited intercommunion"

Primate and Dean.—

The Silence of Dean Maitland made a readable novel. The loquacity of Dean Hewlett Johnson has no entertainment value at all, and beyond giving proof of a Dean's obstinacy or moral courage (according to your point of view) makes very little sense to a vast majority in the Empire. The Primate has been baited by the Dean for a long time; at first he kept silence, even from good words; later he spoke with marked restraint; now he has come out more vigorously. In reply to a query by the Mayor of Auckland as to the Dean's status in England as a Church spokesman, Dr. Fisher advised that the Dean should be totally ignored by the Anglican Church. He is completely unrepresentative of the Church of England; he creates embarrassment wherever he goes; but he is safe in office until he break some civil or ecclesiastical law (which he has not yet done). Certainly the Dean is a thorn in the flesh of the Primate and the Church, and not *persona grata* wherever he goes in the Empire. It is difficult to avoid the impression that this gaitered tub-thumper enjoys the role of Right-Rev.-John-Bull-Baiter.

Their Darkest Hour.—

Good. We are still a great nation. In our darkest post-war hour—through our sombre climatic climacteric—our heads are bloody but unbowed. This is spring in England now, and week after week we wake and go to bed under November skies, and chill winds moan and lash us. And we drive on cheerfully as under the rain of bombs. There never was such a demand for lists of "gardens open to the public" (to view the damage done by the late blizzards). The newspapers report the scores of cricket matches played and playing, though I have no visual proof that these scores are not faked and that the players are ever foolish enough to leave their hotels or pavilions but rather play the paper cricket of my private school days. What flowers and blossoms remain are in cold storage and still the winter garments of repentance, reinforced by all the reserves of the wardrobe, are appropriate "men's wear." We crowned our May Queens on a muddy football ground during a reluctant pick-up match—the Winter Queen and the Winter Game. The weather wizards are tired of their optimism and now merely blame it on our geography. If you must be so silly as to live in England (they say), don't blame us. And this time last year, the English weather was the envy of Europe and we were speaking of a new weather cycle for these islands. Fur prices had fallen to zero and parasols had soared beyond the reach of all income groups but that of the profiteers, film stars and bosses of nationalisation. If Winter (doesn't) come, can Spring be hind-before? And mark my words, summer will be here before these gloomy lines see print. And let us not be too humble about our weather. In New York all heat records were broken on May 8. On May 9 the thermometer fell to freezing-point.

"The Speedometer Was Tested."—

A case of interest to J.P.s and motorists was reported in *The Times* recently—*Nicholas* v. *Penny*. All the year round magistrates sit and hear cases of speeding—lorries exceeding 30 m.p.h. and built-up area excesses—and usually the case is proved in the defendant's absence and can be proved by a single policeman, who usually ends his brief evidence with the words "The speedometer was tested and found correct." The defendant is fined. Henceforth J.P.s must ensure that this tail-piece is elaborated. The P.C. must say in the box: "The speedometer was tested by me (or in my presence)." Evidence that "My sergeant tested the instrument" is "hearsay" and inadmissible, unless the tester is sworn and gives evidence to that effect. A small point, but quite interesting as showing the meticulous fairness of British justice, brought to light by the persistence of one defendant who fancied himself as a lawyer and appealed to K.B.D. A local Bench may polish off these speeding cases at the rate of ten in twenty minutes. I wonder how many absent defendants in the past year have been convicted and fined on such "hearsay."

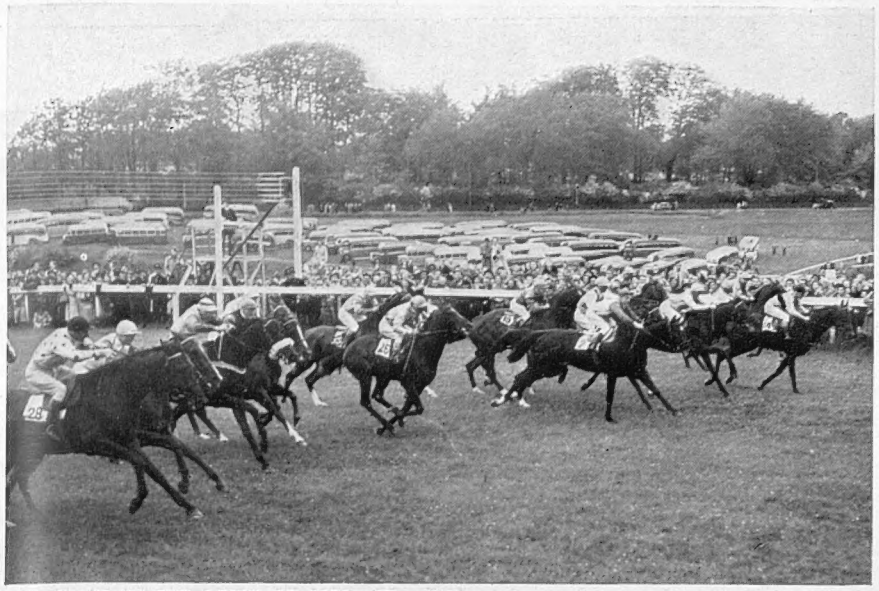
The Happy Craftsman.—

I came on the place by chance—a little oasis in the wilderness, a little paradise in a civilisation not entirely heavenly yet. A young man, a young girl and an apprentice built and inhabit this Eden, and unutterable, consistent happiness laps it round. Every day for them is golden and all too short. They wanted a job. They learned the potter's art. They built themselves of wattle and daub and fine old beams a tiny factory. They built their firing kiln. They built their wheel with old farm scrap. And now they turn out enchanting pottery, cups, bowls, teapots and all sorts, finely glazed and charmingly shaped and coloured; and not one of them would change places with the proverbial Prince of Wales. Why should they? They are craftsmen, they "labour with their hands the thing that is good"; they are tucked away from main roads and petrol stations in unspoiled West Sussex. If you like, I will take you to see them and to savour their little heaven. But first you must convince me that you are not a Government official, a Union man, a health officer, a pest officer, an income tax assessor, or any other of those hard-working, self-satisfied minions who destroy private initiative and craftsmanship and the chance of happiness, as nasty boys destroy bird's-nests, on the principle that such excrescences spoil the symmetrical pattern of the branches. I am not going to risk suburbanising or regimenting these young enchanted, dowered with Solomon's wisdom. But (with proper guarantees) you shall have a taste of Paradise.

THE OLD STAGER

GALCADOR'S DERBY TRIUMPH

Rae Johnstone Rides a Brilliant Finish to Beat the Hot Favourite, Prince Simon



THE START OF THE DERBY OF 1950 : The field getting under way in the greatest of the classics, which this year brought the winner a prize of over £17,000, an all-time record for the race. In the foreground, on the left, is Prince Simon (No. 28), Mr. Woodward's horse

THI WAS THE POSITION AT THE TOP OF THE HILL WHEN THE DERBY FIELD HAD COVERED HALF-A-MILE : The three horses in the lead were Mattygainmal (left), eventually tailed-off behind the field, Prince Simon and Pewter Platter. Galcador, the winner, is seen on the right, in the centre of the field. He can be picked out by his long white blaze

THE LAST SECONDS OF THE BATTLE UP THE STRAIGHT : Rae Johnstone on Galcador (left) has timed his run to perfection and is seen just holding on as Prince Simon (nearest rails), now thoroughly livened up by Carr, is rapidly reducing the margin. Prince Simon, slow to accelerate when Galcador made his run, was in the lead a few strides past the post. These two were four lengths clear of the rest of the field. Double Eclipse, third at 40 to 1, is seen just behind Galcador, and fourth was another French challenger, Telegram II. The triumph of M. Boussac's Galcador marked the end of a disastrous Epsom meeting for British thoroughbreds. The French won the Oaks on the previous Thursday, when Johnstone scored on M. Boussac's Asmena, and also the Coronation Cup on the Friday, with Amour Drake

THE FIELD ROUNDS TATTENHAM CORNER WITH PRINCE SIMON ALREADY BEGINNING TO TAKE A COMMANDING LEAD : Hugging the rails and keeping up a great gallop, Prince Simon (W. H. Carr up) is seen in front, followed by Pewter Platter (black cap) and the second favourite, L'Amiral. In fifth position is the Aga Khan's well-fancied Khorassan, while Galcador, the eventual winner, is boxed in on the rails. Coming round on the outside is Double Eclipse (with white blaze and foreleg bandaged). Double Eclipse, like Prince Simon, trained by Boyd-Rochfort, came in a creditable third, although four lengths behind M. Boussac's Galcador and Prince Simon

PAGEANTRY ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND : Preceded by the Albany Herald (Sir Francis Grant) and Lord Lyon King-of-Arms (Sir Thomas Innes of Learney), Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope takes part in a colourful procession from the Assembly Hall on the morning of his installation as Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly. The new Lord High Commissioner has close family associations with the Church in Scotland, his grandfather having been a Moderator

EDINBURGH'S DAY OF PAGEANTRY

AT THE OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland always provides a day of colourful pageantry in the Scottish capital and, despite wind and rain and the cancellation of the great military parade, this year was no exception. The curtailed ceremonial began at 10.30 a.m. in Edinburgh's Parliament Square, when three officers and 100 men of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots, were drawn up preparatory to an inspection by the Lord High Commissioner and preparatory to the Assembly Service in St. Giles's Cathedral. It was about 11 o'clock when two processions converged on the Square, the first a civic procession, including the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who was preceded by the City Halberdiers, the Mace-Bearer and the Sword-Bearer.

When the Lord High Commissioner's procession arrived, the Purse-Bearer leading the way, the Lord Lyon King-of-Arms and other Scottish Heralds and Pursuivants were drawn up with the retiring Moderator on the steps of St. Giles's. The guard of honour presented arms to the Lord High Commissioner, the colour was dipped and the band played the National Anthem. Then followed the Service in St. Giles's, the sermon being preached by the retiring Moderator, Principal Duncan.

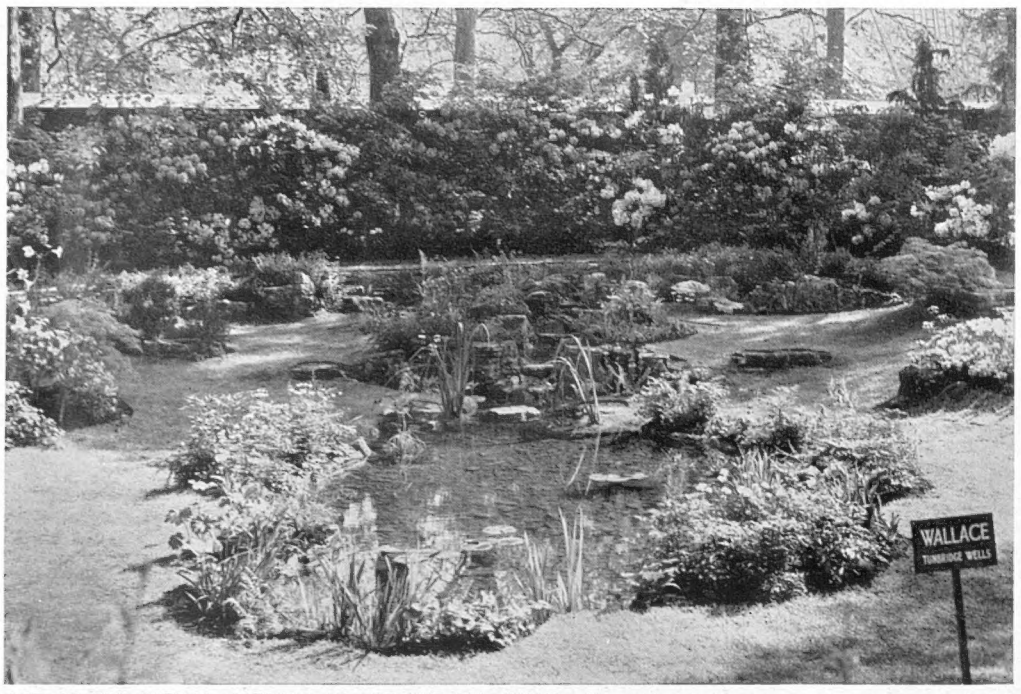
Later in the day Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham addressed the General Assembly, striking a very personal note when he reminded the Assembly that he was a grandson of Principal John Cunningham, former Moderator and distinguished Church historian. "I feel closely united to you all," he said, "by many memories and family associations."

THE PROCESSION OF THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH, SIR ANDREW MURRAY: The civic procession en route to Parliament Square, Edinburgh, before the opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Preceded by the City Halberdiers, the Mace-Bearer and the Sword-Bearer, the Lord Provost led a procession of Edinburgh magistrates and counsellors in their robes. The Lord Provosts of Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen and Dundee, accompanied by representatives of their cities, were also present

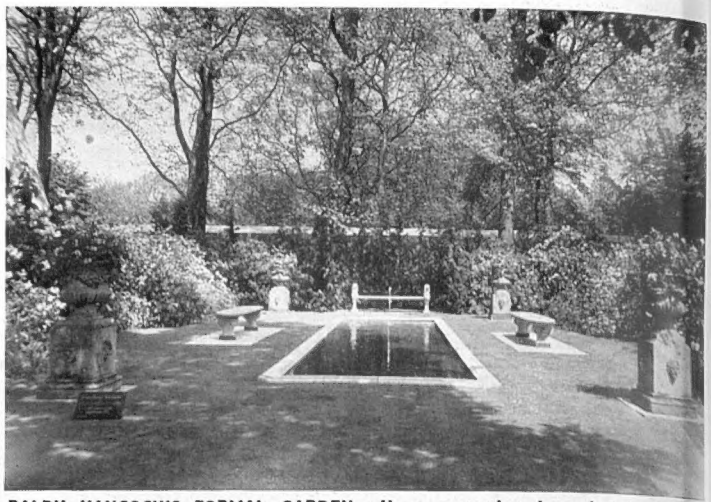
THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER LEADS THE PROCESSION INTO THE ASSEMBLY: Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham followed by his Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Purves, and Sir Andrew Murray (Lord Provost of Edinburgh)

THE PURSE-BEARER LEADS THE WAY: Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Stevenson escorting Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham and Viscountess Cunningham into Parliament Square. Bright sunshine greeted the Lord High Commissioner's arrival, after an early morning marked by heavy showers which caused the cancellation of the full military parade

IN THE COURTYARD OF THE ASSEMBLY HALL: The Lord High Commissioner's procession arriving for the opening ceremony. There was also a Service at St. Giles's Cathedral, and there His Grace's arrival was impressively heralded by a roll of drums and a ceremonial fanfare



ONE OF THE FORMAL GARDENS AT THE CHELSEA SHOW: Here the designers constructed a pool fed by a spring seeping through a bog garden in which primulas, trolliuses and other water-loving plants were well placed. From the border of rhododendrons and azaleas grassy banks led down to the pool, and it was very difficult to believe that the whole arrangement had been brought into being only a few days before the Show opened in the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea



RALPH HANCOCK'S FORMAL GARDEN: Here a garden bounded by rhododendrons and ornamental shrubs had a rectangular pool in the centre of the grassy lawn. There were three stone seats, and at the corners of the lawn were stone vases filled with pelagoniums

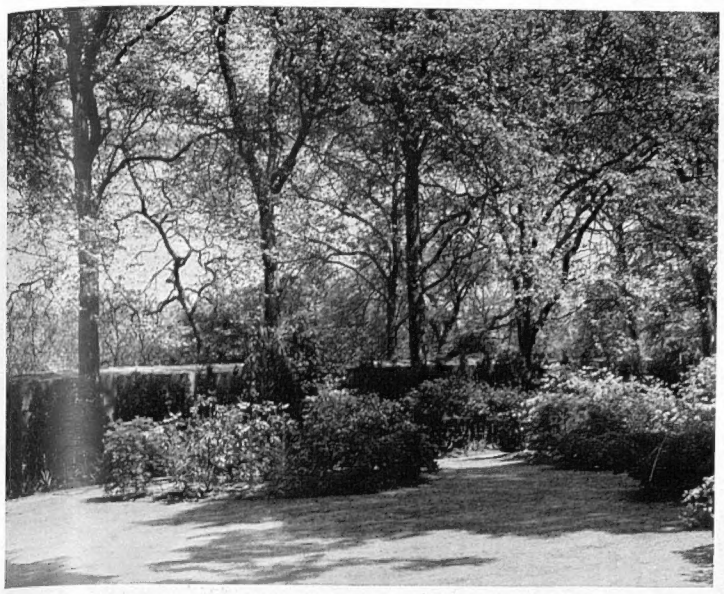
SUMMER GLORY AT THE CHELSEA SHOW

A Magnificent Spectacle in the Grounds of the Royal Hospital

A GLORIOUS DISPLAY OF LUPINS AND OTHER BORDER PLANTS: This magnificent display must have required prodigies of forcing and retarding in order to bring every bloom to maturity during the Show. It is a skilful blending of the quietly formal and the informal

IAN G. WALKER CREATES A HIGHLY ORIGINAL GARDEN: This had a thatched wall along two sides, and in the angle of the walls the designer placed a garden house with high, conical thatch. Circular brick steps led down to a long, shallow pool bordered with irises

WESTMORLAND STONE WAS BROUGHT TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL GARDENS TO CREATE THIS SCENE: Winkfield Manor Nurseries used leisias, many saxifrages and kindred plants to clothe the face of the stone, and they planted primulas and mimuluses beside the stream which tumbled through rocky channels into the lawn-bordered pool



A SUPERB SETTING CREATED IN A FEW DAYS OF INTENSIVE EFFORT: Rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs in Percy Cane's garden

ABOUT THIRTY TONS OF ROCK WENT INTO THE MAKING OF THIS GARDEN: In Whitelegg's garden the broad expanse of outcropping rock was cleft by a stream cascading into shallow pools

A PRETTY WATERFALL GARDEN: This was the design of Ian G. Walker. It was on a much smaller scale than Mr. Walker's other design, with the long thatched wall, which is shown on the preceding page

LUPINS IN THEIR SUMMER GLORY WERE A FEATURE OF THIS GARDEN BY PRITCHARDS OF CHRISTCHURCH: The trees of the Royal Hospital Gardens added to the naturalism of the whole setting

A GLORIOUS AND COLOURFUL DISPLAY BANKED WITHIN THE TENTS: *Left*—Part of the display by Webbs of Stourbridge, and (*right*) by Suttons of Reading. In the tents the exhibitors had a difficult task attempting to present a wide variety of flowers in a limited space. In some cases this detracted from the artistry of the scene

As the war years recede in memory so does the Chelsea Flower Show grow in strength, and if last year it could be said that the Show had returned completely to its pre-war status, it is no less certain that in 1950 it has surpassed everything that has gone before.

As usual, tens of thousands of Londoners and thousands more garden lovers from the Home Counties flocked to the Royal Hospital Gardens, where in the large tents they saw aisle after aisle of massed blooms forming banks of dazzling colour, while the series of formal and informal gardens built along the east fence of the Royal Hospital area were a no less spectacular feature, leaving the visitor marvelling at the cunning with which these had, in the space of a few days, been moulded into the landscape. The rock-gardens, each with its murmuring stream, waterfall and modest pool, were models of their kind. It was noted that the formal gardens showed a greater originality of design than in past years, and in all of them the emphasis was placed on ease of upkeep.

The King and Queen spent an hour and a half at the private view, and other Royal visitors were Queen Mary, the Princess Royal, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Kent.

At a Press luncheon, Lord Aberconway declared that the Show was larger than ever this year, and that in 1951 even more space would be made available when the Show would be linked with the general arrangements for the Festival of Britain.

WEST EUROPE'S HOUSING STRUGGLE

Still 5,000,000 Dwellings Short of its Needs

By FERDINAND TUOHY

MR. A. BEVAN, the Welsh baritone whose rendering of *O Sole Mio* on the Grand Canal is thought in well-informed circles to have been the expression of a longing for the Foreign Secretaryship, tells us on appropriate occasions how other countries "marvel" at what Britain has done in the way of housing since 1945.

This less than adroit method of proclaiming his own prowess is scarcely borne out by any observation on the part of international authorities recently reporting from Paris on how most of the Marshall Aid countries are getting along with their housing problems. There is no marvelling, rather a hovering anxiety concerning the magnitude of the task and the slow approach to its solution—save in one or two lucky lands.

Leaving out Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Trieste and Turkey (for reasons best known to aforementioned authorities), it appears that Western Europe is still 5,000,000 dwellings short of its housing needs for mid-1952, and that there isn't a chance of reaching the mark at the present rate of building.

Housing progress since the end of the war has been extremely spotty, with Britain at the top insofar as numbers go, but with reservations. The figures given for the United Kingdom are : 556,000 permanent dwellings and 171,000 temporary ones completed up to September last, and a further 250,000 of both categories up to February. This to be set against 850,000 homes destroyed or badly damaged in the war. According to this Continental estimate, something like 700,000 additional new dwellings are needed by mid-1952.

As regards West Europe as a whole, the enormous task has depended on vacillating factors in materials, transport and man-power, and also on the varying degrees of importance attached to housing in the special circumstances of each country. Not everyone cleaves to his castle, as does an Englishman to his home. Some like to be very much more out and about. Others have preferred food to housing. As a Frenchman said the other day on reading that Britain could not afford to pay the same for tea as other countries, and was, in fact, taking the dust of India and the sweepings of Ceylon :

"But surely tea is to you what wine is to us ? If I had to choose between drinking only a little, filthy wine, and building a new room, which would I take ! Monsieur, le five o'clock ! How can the Britannics do without their cup of tea ? Surely it is not sense to cut down on tea, or to take dirt, because of a million or so pounds—when you are pouring out money in so many directions?"

As upon the Welsh baritone's housing programme. It can be a question of which you prefer—attention to the walls outside you, or the walls of your stomach. Nor am I sacrificing sense to being funny. More than once in this record of housing since 1945, you stumble on the same thing—other forms of reconstruction and recovery which, rightly or wrongly, have been placed above housing.

"Because the approach has varied so widely among the Marshall Plan countries, statistics on housing progress in the five years since the war are highly elusive." Indeed yes, and sometimes statistics are best taken with all the salt of India ! Wherefore shall I spare you as many as I can. "For some half of the countries, there is no firm estimate of housing needs, and the figures on work completed reflect far more attention to the repair of war-damaged or over-age houses than to new buildings for an expanding population."

It is necessary to keep in mind the duality of the visitation and the task : to put back roofs over the heads of those who lost their homes in 1940-45 at the same time as providing fresh roofs for populations which still prefer to expand. While over all must plane in many minds the deadly thought that it may all be for nothing . . . one blinding flash and an awful heat. . . .

Just to set things in focus, take four samples of the housing cataclysm. In London alone more than 1,000,000 houses were damaged by bombs, and 80,000 were destroyed or rendered useless. In Cologne, which was as spectacular a ruin as any of the first fifty cities of Germany, 80 per cent. of the buildings in a city of 800,000 inhabitants were destroyed or damaged. The entire centre of Rotterdam—11,000 buildings—was razed in thirty hours. At her liberation, France had lost 1,492,000 dwellings, destroyed or damaged.

France is the outstanding example of those countries wherein new housing has been left more or less to chance, with the burden placed upon private interests and local authorities rather than upon a central agency with a hard-and-fast programme and powers to ensue it. Successive French Governments have given priority to industrial expansion, over housing. Early on they gave priority to food. Against their wish, they have had to give priority all the time to waging colonial warfare in the common cause.

Some effects of the housing famine can be picturesque. I recommend all who travel down the Loire Valley to note the astonishing modernisation of troglodyte cliff dwellings, thousands of them, and many as sprightly outside, as smart villas, and giving all the signs of hot and cold running chambermaids within. Alas, only a little lower down the valley, you come up with the other side : shanty-house St. Nazaire, citadel of Communists, not least so because of the abysmal wasteland.

One way or the other, there is said to be a French housing crisis affecting 14,000,000 in a population of 42,000,000. Over 5,000,000 "family units" ranging from bachelors and spinsters to families of twenty, are living with relatives, in hotels and furnished rooms, in tiny unhygienic flats, in grim little prefabs, and in wooden or tin shacks. Surveying the scene, Reconstruction Minister Claudius Petit says France needs 20,000 new houses or flats every month for forty years !

Well, last year just under 50,000 units of habitation were built, which mostly went to balance a rising population, due to family allowances. A further 58,000 units were repaired. In all, 74,000 new homes have been added to the pre-war total. But happily the record is much better in another direction : 600,000 homes have been restored, in which connection reflect that the French retain more than a sneaking regard for the look of old houses.

All the same, recent French Governments have not given enough incentives to builders, and now this is to be remedied. Already they get sixty-five-year loans at low interest, and presently it is hoped a scheme may come into operation by which anyone who builds a house will receive a reward of 11s. per sq. yd. for every year for twenty years. It will cost the State a packet, but would make house-building a profitable proposition and remove its present main incentive : under-the-counter "tips" from people acquiring the rare new "units."

Incidentally, I was recently involved in a small way in the plans for rebuilding Toulon waterfront—those glorious quays redolent of all Mediterranean life, which were dear to the hearts of so many, French and foreigners alike.

It seems the excellent Corbusier wants to build white sun-scrapers in room of the vanished, tall Bourbon-built houses. Well, Corbusier is tip-top in the right surroundings, when he has elbow-room, as at Rabat, Deauville, or where he is currently realising his masterpiece in the fashionable Marseilles suburb of Prado. But he'd be cruel on the Toulon quayside.

Reasons for the wide variety of results among the W. European countries are plentiful. The most obvious are the degree of incentives offered to private builders, the weight of demand for homes, and consequently the relative importance given to housing by governments. Great Britain has given most of all, and in the opinion of foreigners has had to make serious sacrifices in other respects—notably in nourishment—in order to stay at the top.

Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland have housing tasks uncomplicated by war-time destruction. Each is either supplying the needs of a rising population or substituting ultra-modern homes for homes which would still be rated A1 in less fortunate lands. The Swedes have built 210,000 homes since the end of the war and hope to meet an estimated annual need of 130,000. The Danes have built 55,000 dwellings and hope to maintain 25,000 new houses a year. The Swiss have put up 45,000 new homes and will build between 18,000 and 20,000 new ones annually. To see the Swiss effort in flower, a visit to amazing new Zurich is indicated.

In Norway 55,000 homes have been repaired or built, and the need is for 25,000 a year.

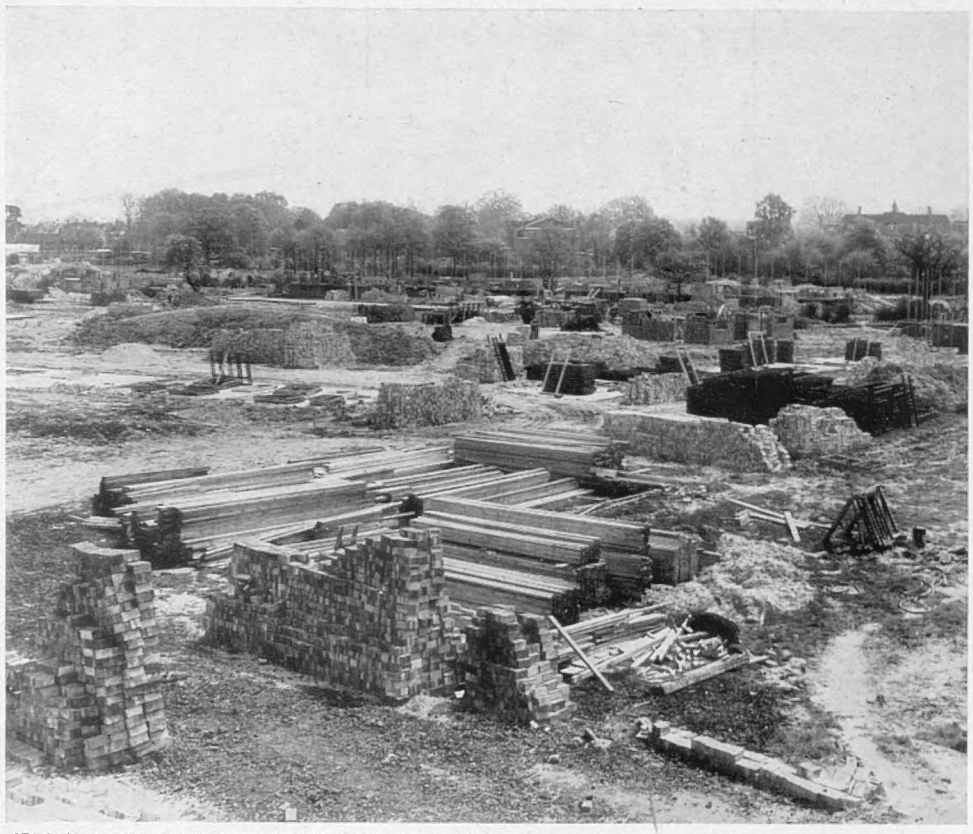
Belgium has built or restored 70,000 dwellings and the idea is to build 110,000 more by the end of Marshall Aid. The method is Government action together with incentives to private builders of low-costing houses. In Holland the picture to date is : 76,000 new or reconstructed homes by a mixture of Government and private financing, with an estimated need for 75,000 to 80,000 new homes before 1952.

Italy has cheaper labour and readier building materials than the average W. European country, and so can claim 300,000 new dwellings—which, however, cover anything from single rooms to full-size houses ; also 100,000 homes and flats restored. But the estimate is that no fewer than 7,000,000 homes will be required over an indefinite period in this land so rigidly against birth control.

The Greeks have managed to construct or repair only 64,000 homes in and out of their civil and other strife.

What to say of Germany, save that the gigantic work of rehousing has barely begun ? The only concrete figures to hand are for 1947-48, when 177,000 "living rooms" were built or repaired. Communal life in great underground bunkers would appear to have set in for the duration of thousands of families.

Perhaps the slickest piece of post-war building is the erection of Council of Europe buildings in time for this summer's Assembly at Strasbourg. When Socialists who don't like this "Strasbourg" were found to be complaining that the town had no suitable buildings, the French Government went at things with a will so as to remove *that* excuse. At a cost of £300,000, inside and out, a vast prefab built to last ten years will greet the grumblers in two months' time.



CREATING THE NEW SATELLITE TOWN OF CRAWLEY : Materials awaiting use in the West Green district, where a start has been made on one of the neighbourhood units of the town of 50,000 inhabitants which will help to take part of London's surplus population. On the right, in the background, are seen door-frames and window-frames of metal. These help to make good the shortage of timber of the right kind for building purposes

THE FIRST OF THE COMPLETED HOUSES AT SMALL MEAD : This is part of the West Green neighbourhood unit of the new satellite town of Crawley. Each neighbourhood unit has its own shops and other amenities. Where possible, the architects have attempted to preserve the trees and to incorporate them in the general plan of the new town

IN THE WAKE OF ENGLAND'S TORNADO

The Toll of Damage in the Counties of Bucks and Beds, Herts and Huntingdon

THE HAVOC OF THE TORNADO AT LINSLADE, BEDS: This aerial view shows in the foreground the complete roof of a long shed which has been lifted en masse and deposited across the adjacent building. In the middle distance are roofs covered with tarpaulins after the tornado had torn off the tiles and slates

PLAYTHING OF THE STORM: This thatched barn at Aston Clinton, Bucks, was lifted bodily from its concrete foundations when the first tornado in England for sixteen years struck towns and villages in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Huntingdon

The tornado, that phenomenon which belongs essentially to the central plain of the Mississippi, is a rarity in England indeed. Probably the most destructive tornado that has struck Southern England in modern times was the great storm in February 1861, when part of the Crystal Palace was destroyed. In June 1934 many bungalows and other buildings were destroyed at Laindon, Essex. The recent tornado, which developed over the Chilterns, travelled northwards, cutting a swathe of destruction over a narrow belt in four counties from Buckinghamshire to Huntingdonshire. Wendover, Bucks, and Linslade, Beds, were possibly the hardest-hit towns in the tornado's path. Many of Linslade's 300 houses were severely damaged, and a jute factory there had its entire roof ripped off. Fruit trees and greenhouses were laid flat, and a pigeon-loft, lifted bodily, was deposited in a field 300 yards from its proper site. Work was started almost immediately in every town and village to relieve the plight of those inhabitants whose roofs had been damaged, but in many places the supply of tarpaulins ran out.

THE MAIN STREET OF LINSLADE: Emergency repair operations in progress on the broken roofs of the little Bedfordshire town which felt the full fury of the storm. The fire brigade lent escape-ladders to enable the tarpaulins to be put in place. In some towns there was a shortage of tarpaulins

DAMAGED ROOFS IN WENDOVER: Two shops from the roofs of which the tiles were torn by the tornado. In Wendover several hundred elm trees were uprooted

UPROOTED TREES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LINSLADE: The residents of Linslade reported that the storm arose with startling rapidity. They were first alarmed by the screaming of the wind. Houses were stripped of tiles and slates in a matter of moments. Many trees were uprooted and drawn high into the air

PC 51 AND PC 52, FLYING THE HAMMER AND SICKLE, SEEN OFF ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, ISLE OF WIGHT: They formed one of the four mysterious flotillas, comprising twenty-nine ships in all, which passed down-Channel last week after making the passage of the Kiel Canal. Customs officers boarded one of the vessels of the first flotilla, when she anchored in the mouth of the Helford River, near Falmouth, and were told by the captain: "We are waiting for our mother-ship, the *Tambov*. We hope to refuel from her in the morning and then leave for Gibraltar on the way to the Black Sea." Another skipper declared that they were all fishing vessels with crews of thirteen. He was asked what fish they were after, and replied promptly, "Not understand." After leaving the English Channel the flotillas headed for the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean

RUSSIAN INVASION OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAWLER AND TUG FLOTILLAS AND THEIR PARENT SHIP "TAMBOV"

A SOVIET SHIP AND HER SATELLITES: The 2,900-ton supply vessel *Tambov* seen refuelling two ships in the leading Soviet flotilla when they anchored in Mounts Bay, Cornwall, before proceeding south

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS IN THE MOUTH OF THE HELFORD RIVER: Admiral Lord Fraser, the First Sea Lord, when asked the Admiralty's view about the mysterious Soviet flotillas, declared: "We have no information. I think it is an ordinary passage of trawlers to the Black Sea." There was some surprise at this as the Russians, using prisoner-of-war labour, are supposed to have completed an elaborate canal system, capable of taking 300-ton craft from the Baltic to the Black Sea

REFUELLING IN FALMOUTH BAY: One of the Soviet ships alongside her parent-ship *Tambov* as she took on fuel for the next phase of the journey

PC 55 TAKES ON SUPPLIES: Another of the Russian ships seen during a visit to her parent-ship. *On right*—British Customs men climbing aboard one of the vessels in Falmouth Bay. All the craft, like our own trawlers and drifters, are convertible into minesweepers and minelayers. Their heavy gear aft could lift a giant trawl for fishing or, if necessary, drop an acoustic or magnetic mine

PART OF THE DEVASTATED AREA OF SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY, SHOWING IN THE CENTRE THE WRECKED PLANT OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY. The explosion, which caused havoc among factories and houses on the lower New York Bay, was caused by 467 tons of land-mines, anti-tank mines and 37-mm. shells which were being loaded into barges for transhipment to Pakistan. Twenty-six people were reported killed or missing and 400 more were injured. South Amboy itself suffered the loss of five schools, several churches and one large factory, while many of its shops and stores were completely wrecked by blast

THE SOUTH AMBOY DISASTER

A NEW JERSEY TOWN DEVASTATED BY HIGH EXPLOSIVES DESTINED FOR PAKISTAN

DUST STILL RISES FROM THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION: Looking across the devastated plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company to lower New York Bay, South Amboy. A combined national, State and city investigation of the disaster is being undertaken in order to determine its cause. It is not thought that there was any sabotage. This is the second time in the present century that the people of South Amboy have been involved in a munitions disaster

The cause of the South Amboy explosion may never be known, for none who were on the spot is alive to tell the tale. There was only one person near enough to have seen anything that would explain how 467 tons of high explosives went up. He was a stevedore who was directing the loading, but at the time of the blast was over 120 yards from the barges, sitting in a police car eating his sandwiches. When the explosion came he was thrown violently against the side of the car and saw nothing except a great sheet of flame. All others in the vicinity lost their lives. Immediately after learning of the tragedy the Governor of New Jersey proclaimed martial law in the area, and National Guards and Regular Army troops began patrolling both to prevent looting and to make safe the removal by Army technicians of an unknown number of mines which, though hurled hundreds of feet, had not all exploded. Some of these were found buried deep in piles of coal, while others actually came to rest in nearby houses. The combined national, State and city investigation of the disaster is being conducted by U.S. Coast Guard officers

A GIANT COAL-BARGE WAS LIFTED FROM THE WATER BY THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION: This scene of devastation was at the Seaboard Coal Company's pier, adjoining the one where the 467 tons of explosive went up. All the stevedores who were engaged in loading operations are among the dead and missing

A RESCUE IN THE "ALTMARK" MANNER: The British merchant ship *Ethel Moller* seen on arrival at Hong Kong after she had been recognised by the British destroyer *Cossack* and recaptured from the Chinese Nationalists who were using her as a transport to take troops to their fortress island of Formosa. The Nationalists had repainted the ship and renamed her *Resurrection*, the new name (as this picture shows) being emblazoned in large white Chinese characters on the bows

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

A SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN NEWS IN PICTURES

There is a truly Eastern piratical ring about the story of the *Ethel Moller*, the British freighter of 564 tons which is now safe and sound in Hong Kong after meeting with adventure in the China Seas. More than two months ago the *Ethel Moller* was captured by a Chinese Nationalist gunboat. Since then she has evidently been plying backwards and forwards between Hainan and Formosa, taking Chinese Nationalist troops to the last stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek. On one such mission the destroyer *Cossack* caught sight of the pirated ship and duly gave chase. A boarding party from *Cossack* took over the *Ethel Moller*, released the original crew and hoisted the Red Ensign. *Cossack* left the British frigate *Whitesand Bay* to act as escort, as the *Ethel Moller* was despatched to Hong Kong.

CAPTURED CHINESE SOLDIERS ON BOARD THE "ETHEL MOLLER" AT HONG KONG: They were among the 150 men whom the crew of the *Cossack* found on board when they apprehended the *Ethel Moller*

AMERICA'S GIANT MILITARY TRANSPORT PLANE RUNS ITS TRIALS: The Globemaster II, an extensively modified version of the Globemaster I, seen under test by Air Material Command which is examining its fitness for military service. This heavy-duty plane, which is built to carry 222 fully-equipped troops or a cargo of 20 tons over a range of 2,400 miles, has four Pratt and Whitney engines of great power, and strengthened wings and landing gear. For the most part, however, the Douglas Company have been able to use the jigs employed in the construction of the Globemaster I, the original military contract for which was cut down at the close of the war. The Globemaster II has a built-in nose loading-ramp enabling tanks, field guns, bulldozers and fully-loaded trucks to be put aboard

CANADIAN EGGS GREETED THE RED DEAN: Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, seen being escorted from one hall to the other by a police officer and members of the Hamilton Peace Council, sponsors of his meeting, when he delivered two addresses on the same night in the city of Hamilton, Ontario. Gangs of youths, armed with tomatoes, eggs and firecrackers, pelted the Dean as he crossed the street, but Dr. Johnson got his hearing which had been denied him at Hamilton the week before when youthful gangs quickly broke up his first meeting in the city.

FONTAINEBLEAU TURNS BACK THE CLOCK: A group of young citizens recall the turn of the century when taking part in Fontainebleau's "Pageant of 1900." The streets of the town, already thronged with early-summer tourists and with personnel attached to the Western Union military headquarters, were made additionally gay by the presence of young men and women in the costumes and uniforms of fifty years ago. From the bandstands in the town waltzes and mazurkas were provided for the occasion

SHE WINS THE TITLE OF "QUEEN OF PITTSBURGH WATERS" FOR THE SECOND YEAR IN SUCCESSION: The steamboat *Homestead* belching smoke from her twin funnels as she crossed the finishing-line to win from the only other entry, the *Titan*. This stern-wheeler race brought 500,000 people flocking to the riverside, and was the climax of a week of celebration in connection with Pittsburgh's annual Welcome Week. The crew of the defeated *Titan* say that next year they will make sure their boat does not run out of steam, and they have uttered dark threats about a secret weapon which will help them to win the great race. Pittsburgh stands at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela unite to form the Ohio. It has a long connection with river boat-building, for it was in 1811 that the first steamboat designed for Western waters was built there, and since then shipbuilding has been a major industry in Pennsylvania's inland ports.

A DUTCHMAN NAMED O'BRIEN BEGINS A NEW LIFE IN THE FAR EAST: George O'Brien at his homestead in Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea, where he is planning to build up a dairy-farm business to meet the needs of a Eurasian colony. O'Brien has had an adventurous life. Although of Dutch descent, he has never lived in Holland. He was born in 1884 in South Africa, and in his youth he fought with the Boer Commandos against the British. He was wounded, captured and subsequently expelled from the country. O'Brien then made his home on the island of Java

HOW YOUNG BERLINERS OF THE EAST SECTOR PREPARED FOR THE WHITSUNTIDE RALLY: A photographer in the West Sectors caught these youngsters in the act of putting up illegal propaganda, and they duly kept their heads averted to avoid identification by the police. For weeks past Communist youths have been raiding across the Sector borders with posters, brushes and paste, putting their propaganda on every available wall. Nearly all the posters have been advertising the much-heralded Whitsun rally in Berlin, and most of them include the words "For Peace, Unity, National Independence and a Better Life"

THE BRITISH TRAWLER "ETRURIA," WHICH WAS DETAINED BY RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES ON CHARGES OF HAVING FISHED INSIDE RUSSIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS: The vessel seen on arrival at the port of Honningsvaag, North Norway, when the master, Captain James Chapman, denied that he had infringed the territorial limit. He also said that the Russians had forced him to sign a confession. On arrival in Honningsvaag the trawler again ran into trouble, this time with the Norwegian authorities, who said that the British ship had transferred her cargo to another British ship when within Norwegian limits

BRITAIN'S NEW MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL CHIEF TAKES OVER: Admiral Sir John Edelsten, former Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, inspecting a guard of honour of the 1st Coast Regiment on arrival in Valetta, Malta, where he replaces Admiral Sir Arthur J. Power, the new Commander at Portsmouth. Sir John Edelsten, who served in the Grand Fleet during the First World War, was Chief of Staff to Sir Andrew Cunningham in 1941-42

STERN MEASURES AT EL PASO, TEXAS: A police officer of the El Paso County Sheriff's Office cutting the Western Union telegraph wires which carried the Continental Press Service's racing news relay. By making this break El Paso authorities were attempting to hit at gambling in the south-west, preventing bookmakers and their clients from obtaining minute-to-minute news from the tracks. In many parts of America such isolated attempts are being made to put down gambling

STUDYING THE ECONOMIC NEEDS OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA: Mr. P. G. Spender (head of table), Australian Minister of External Affairs, presiding over the Conference of the British Commonwealth Consultative Committee on economic aid for South-East Asia at Admiralty House, Sydney. On Mr. Spender's left was the United Kingdom delegate, Lord Macdonald, and next to Lord Macdonald sat Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's High Commissioner for South-East Asia, who flew from Singapore to attend the conference. It was the task of the Committee to endeavour to assess the immediate and long-term economic needs of the depressed countries of South-East Asia, classifying them in order of urgency. Its work is directed as much to enlisting the aid and the interest of countries outside the Commonwealth as to planning a programme of aid which, it is realised, would be a formidable drain on the resources of the assisting nations alone

CHARGED WITH THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF DUTCH AND INDONESIAN AFFAIRS: Mohammed Rum, the High Commissioner of Indonesia in Holland, addressing the newly-constituted Arbitration Court which will deal with all disputes arising between the two countries under the terms of their general settlement. The six members of the court—three Dutch and three Indonesian—took the oath in the presence of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands at the Royal Palace, and this first meeting of the court took place later on the same day at the Peace Palace at The Hague. Seated on the right of the group in this picture is Professor de Beaufort, the President of the Dutch Supreme Court of Judicature

MR. KENNETH YOUNGER, MINISTER OF STATE, IS NO. 2 AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE: In Mr. Bevin's absence Mr. Younger is in charge of the Foreign Office. Like his predecessor, Mr. Hector McNeil (now at the Scottish Office), he is remarkably young for such a highly responsible post. Mr. Younger was born in 1908, the second son of Viscount Younger of Leckie, and he was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He has practised as a barrister and served in the Army throughout the war, latterly in the Intelligence Corps. Mr. Younger was elected Labour M.P. for Grimsby in 1945

MR. ERNEST DAVIES, M.P., PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE: Mr. Davies, a journalist who won Enfield from the Conservatives in 1945 and was again elected with a handsome majority last February, has hitherto made his mark in Parliament in debates on transport. In the last Parliament he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. McNeil

HE REPRESENTS THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN THE LORDS: Lord Henderson, in company with Mr. Davies, is one of the Under-Secretaries

MEN OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE

The Experts Who Help to Frame and Implement British Policy Overseas

At a time when America's State Department is undergoing the most searching probe in its history in response to the vague and oft-repeated charges of the unflagging Senator MacCarthy, who claims that it is "a den of Fifth Columnists," it is of special interest to look behind the scenes of our own Foreign Office, which bears above its portals that ancient motto, *Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense*, a warning for all time perhaps against any of MacCarthy's turn of mind who may lurk in our own Parliament. There is, however, no real mystery behind the British Foreign Office, although our wily diplomatists seldom court publicity and much prefer working behind the scenes. Eton and Cambridge, Harrow and Oxford, the products of the great public schools and universities, for the most part make up our Foreign Office personnel, the team which under Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin helps to mould and implement foreign policy.

The Foreign Office, which was officially created in 1792 (superseding the office of the Secretary for the Northern Department, as it had been called since 1688), moved into its present quarters in 1868. In 1947 its powers were further enlarged when the Control Office for Germany and Austria came under its direction, although maintaining a more or less separate existence as the German Section. This German Section is under the supervision of Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick.

In recent years the administrative expenses of the Foreign Office have risen steeply. In 1948 the estimate was no less than £3,171,221, not to mention a sum of £793,610 in addition for the newly-created German section. The Foreign Office, however, is both a saver and a spender, and it stands to reason that if its policies are wise and fruitful, savings in the armed services can be on a considerable scale. It might even be argued that a Foreign Minister's success or failure could be measured not by the expenditure of his own department, but by that of the armed services, although perhaps in these days of worldwide grouping and policy-making that is hardly a fair means of assessment.

MR. BEVIN'S PRINCIPAL PRIVATE SECRETARY: Mr. R. E. Barclay, who has been a member of the Diplomatic Service since 1932. His present office is regarded as a stepping-stone to ambassadorial rank. Mr. Barclay has served in the Embassies at Brussels, Paris and Washington

THE CHIEF LEGAL ADVISER TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE: Sir Eric Beckett, K.C.M.G., K.C. He is a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and an Eldon Law Scholar

THE MAN THE PRESS CALL "A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN": Mr. Peter Matthews, who takes the daily Press conference. Erudite, polished and accessible, he speaks several languages with perfect mastery. There are other members of the Foreign Office News Department who act as spokesmen, but Matthews is their head, and responsibility devolves on him

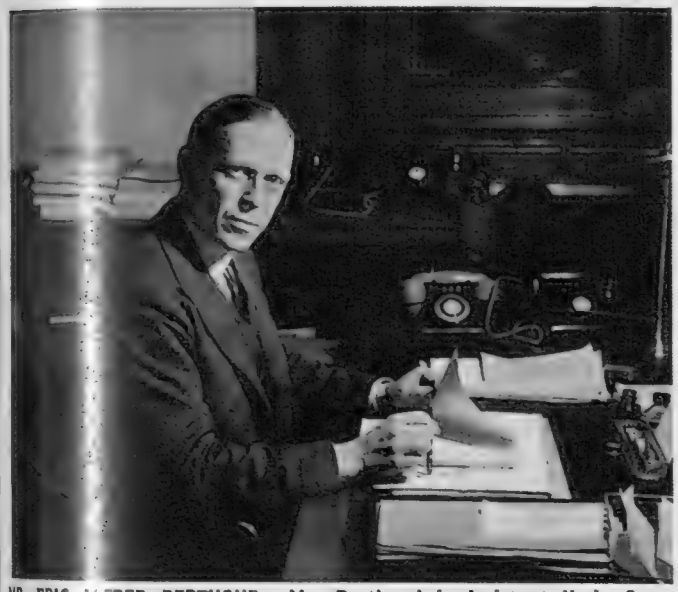
THE PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE: Sir William Strang, K.C.B. He was an Assistant Under-Secretary of State from 1939 to 1943, and from 1943 to 1945 was British representative on the European Advisory Commission, holding the rank of Ambassador

WESTERN EUROPE HIS SPECIAL PROVINCE: Mr. W. Mallet, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Superintending the Foreign Office's Western Department. This includes all matters relating to France, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Portugal as well as the Vatican. The Brussels Treaty and the North Atlantic Pact come under his supervision. Mr. Mallet acts as Deputy Foreign Minister for Great Britain in the Austrian Treaty talks between the four Powers. William Ivo Mallet was born in 1900, educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford. He has served in Constantinople, Berlin, Rome, Tangier

IN CHARGE OF THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FOREIGN POLICY: Sir Roger Makins, Deputy Under-Secretary of State. Sir Roger is a particular expert on world agricultural matters

SIR IVONE KIRKPATRICK, PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE GERMAN SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE: Sir Ivone was First Secretary to the British Embassy in Berlin from 1933 to 1938, and in consequence was an eye-witness of the steadily-deteriorating relations between Germany and Great Britain. His diplomatic experience extends over thirty years, he having entered the service at the end of the First World War

TWO MORE MEN WITH HIGHLY SPECIALISED TASKS: *Left*—**Mr. Michael Robert Wright, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Superintending the Eastern, the African and the American Departments.** *Right*—**Mr. R. B. Stevens, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Superintending German Economic Affairs**



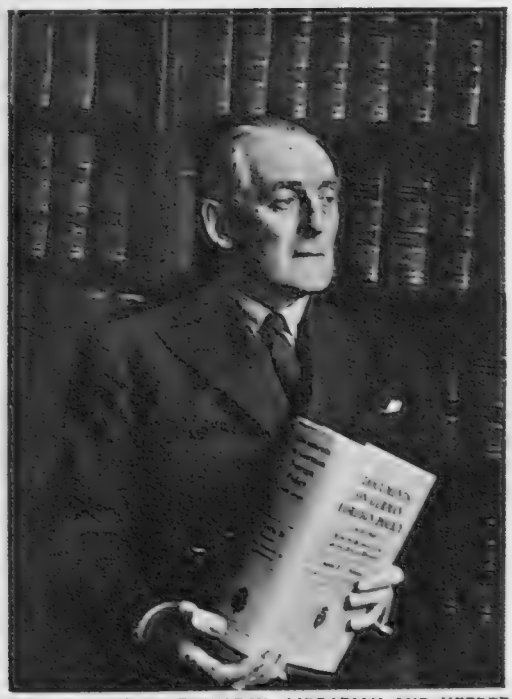
MR. ERIC ALFRED BERTHOUD: Mr. Berthoud is Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Superintending the European Recovery Department, Economic Relations and Economic Intelligence. Mr. Berthoud began his career in the Anglo-Austrian Bank in London, and was later for many years with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. He was a member of the first British Economic Mission to Moscow, and during part of the war was Assistant Secretary (Petroleum Division), Ministry of Fuel and Power

AN EXPERT ON ASIAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Maberly Esler Dening, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Superintending Far Eastern Department, was born in 1897 and served in the Australian Imperial Forces during the First World War. He joined the Consular Service in 1920, thereafter serving in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe (Japan), Seoul (Korea), Manila (the Philippines), Dairen and Harbin (Manchuria). In 1939 Mr. Dening was appointed to the Foreign Office, and in 1941 he became First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington. From 1943 to 1946 he was Chief Political Adviser to the Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia

HE DEALS WITH RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET SATELLITES: Mr. Charles Harold Bateman, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Superintending the Southern and Northern Departments. These are comprised of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet "satellites" as well as Scandinavia, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Mr. Bateman, born in 1892, educated at London University and the Sorbonne, Paris, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1920 and served in Santiago, Bagdad, Lisbon, Cairo and Mexico City. In Mexico he was Minister from 1941-44, then Ambassador from 1944-47, when he was recalled to his present post at the Foreign Office

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO SIR IVONE KIRKPATRICK: Mr. D. Downing Brown is also one of the three Resident Clerks at the Foreign Office. He is here seen in his private sitting-room, where he is available to deal with urgent developments and enquiries at all hours of the night. On the arm of his chair is a copy of that erudite guide to Manhattan affairs, the *New Yorker*

HIS MAJESTY'S VICE-MARSHAL OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS: Mr. Marcus Cheke, whose duties include acting in an advisory capacity on questions of Protocol, meeting distinguished foreign visitors, and accompanying foreign Envoys to Buckingham Palace when presenting Letters of Credence



THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, LIBRARIAN AND KEEPER OF THE PAPERS: Mr. E. J. Passant in his library. He is holding a volume recently published by the Foreign Office on German foreign policy

CARRYING AN 800-YEAR-OLD WOODEN CROSS WITH A FIGURE OF CHRIST THROUGH THE STREETS OF OBERAMMERGAU: The Cross was carried from the church at Altenstadt, a few miles away, for display in an exhibition of "A Thousand Years of Christian Art" which is being held this summer in the new museum at Oberammergau and will be an additional source of interest in the village during the run of the Passion Play. Already many thousands of tourists have flooded into Oberammergau to see the play, which is now being performed for the first time since the tercentenary performance of 1934. The play, once performed in front of Oberammergau's church, is presented in the open-air theatre, in which 5,000 spectators can be seated under cover. The authorities at Oberammergau have this year made preparations on a most extensive scale, renovating the theatre, repairing roads, and even building homes for displaced persons on the outskirts of the village, so that the centre of Oberammergau is available for the tourist

OBERAMMERGAU and TEGELEN

Two Villages in Europe where Passion Plays are Being Held this Summer

A PASSION PLAY IN A DUTCH VILLAGE: Jesus seated between St. John and St. Peter (right), listens to the words of Judas. This is a scene from the Passion Play at Tegelen, a township in the southern part of the Netherlands, which is staging its play in an open-air theatre every week-end throughout the summer and early autumn, the last performance being scheduled for mid-September. Tegelen has staged this play on several occasions in the past twenty years, and this year, being Holy Year, at least 100,000 visitors are expected. Tegelen's open-air theatre is called "Het Dodhof" ("The Labyrinth"). Europe has many Passion Plays, those at Heidelberg, Bolzano, Eger, Hamburg and at Hildesheim all being held from time to time

JUDAS ISCARIOT BETRAYS CHRIST WITH A KISS: One of the deeply dramatic moments in the Tegelen Passion Play which has just been presented in the South Netherlands village

FROM MELROSE to the TEMPLE

Ecclesiastical News from England and Scotland

MELROSE TO BE THE SCENE OF FURTHER EXCAVATIONS: The ruins of the celebrated Abbey, showing on the right part of the ivy-clad brewery building which has been presented to the nation by the brewers, Messrs. Robert Deuchar, of Edinburgh and Newcastle, to enable the Ministry of Works to undertake excavations. The brewery buildings will be demolished

On left—

In 1918 the Abbey of Melrose, on the south bank of the Tweed at the foot of the Eildon Hills, was presented to the nation by the Duke of Buccleuch. Excavations in the area in 1921 revealed a leaden casket which contained a heart, believed to have been that of Robert Bruce. Now, as a result of the gift of more property near the Abbey by an Edinburgh and Newcastle brewing concern, further excavations will doubtless be undertaken. Melrose Abbey was founded in 1136 by David I, and in his day it was regarded as the most magnificent building in all Scotland. It was destroyed by Edward II in 1322 and partly razed by fire in 1385. Finally the Reformers in 1545 completely ruined the place.

AN EAST ANGLIAN CHURCH IN DANGER OF BEING DEVOURED BY THE SEA: The parish church at Mundesley, near North Walsham, is now perilously close to the cliff edge, and in the past 100 years it has come steadily nearer to destruction. As a result of the threat of erosion the Rector of Mundesley and the churchwardens have decided to send a petition to the King, who is patron of the living, drawing attention to the grave danger threatening the church and the churchyard. Mundesley Church, which is believed to date from the fourteenth century, was restored in the present century at a cost of about £3,000 after standing derelict for close on a century

THE GREAT ALTAR OF WARE: This table, used for many years in the vestry of the parish church at Ware, has now been cleaned and placed in the south transept following the discovery that it was a portable altar. Ecclesiastical courts have ruled that in the English church altars must be of wood and movable. A small portable altar of wood, dating from the seventh century, is indeed to be seen in Durham Cathedral Library. From 1552 in English churches the altar was commonly placed lengthwise in the chancel of the church, and after 1660 it was replaced altarwise at the east end. The oldest known altar is in St. John Lateran, Rome. It was once in the catacombs

On left—THE FIRST OF THE NEW PILLARS FOR LONDON'S INNER TEMPLE CHURCH: The new pillar of Purbeck marble rises between the brick supports put in after the blitz in order to safeguard the badly-damaged structure. Shortage of stonemasons has held up the general work of restoration on the shrine of the Templars, which was burnt out when the Inner and Middle Temples suffered so tragically in the Second World War. The Temple Church, belonging to both Inns, was founded at the time of Henry II and modelled on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The church was consecrated in 1185 by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, who was entertained in London by the Knights Templars while on a mission from Pope Lucius III to King Henry II. Heraclius is said to have died in London and to have been buried in the Temple Church precincts

THE SCENE OF A DISCOVERY: Ware parish church, Hertfordshire, which is now displaying in the south transept the table which is held to be an altar belonging to the Restoration period

THE RUGGED BEAUTY OF SKYE—A CROFTER'S COTTAGE OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR OF PORTREE AND, IN THE DISTANCE, THE CLOUD-CAPPED CUILLIN HILLS: From May 19 to May 26 Skye held an "At-Home Week," welcoming visitors from all parts of the world to enjoy the beauties of "the misty isle," which is so closely linked with great events in Scotland's history. Skye is nearly fifty miles in length. Its coastline is deeply indented, so that no part of the interior is more than five miles from the sea

THE MISTY ISLE

—SKYE WEEK in the HEBRIDES

Views on the Island which has just Held its "At Home Week"

Many Scottish clansmen, in particular those who revere the name of Macdonald and of Macleod, have been sailing "over the sea to Skye" to attend the recent festivities, and it is possible that Skye's At-Home Week will become an annual event, introducing an ever-widening circle to this famed island of the Inner Hebrides. To-day Skye has a population of about 11,000, just half the figure it was in the middle of the nineteenth century.

One of the highlights of Skye's At-Home Week was Macleod Day, when all members of the Macleod family were welcomed personally to historic Dunvegan Castle, hereditary home of the Macleod chiefs through eight centuries and one of the oldest inhabited castles in Great Britain. Among the interesting relics preserved at Dunvegan are the Fairy Flag, a yellow silk banner captured from a Saracen chief by a crusading Macleod, and Rory More's drinking horn, which held two quarts and had to be drained at a draught.

A RURAL POSTMAN OUTSIDE HIS CROFT: An islander and his modest home made of local stone and thatch

SHEEP-SHEARING TIME ON THE MISTY ISLE: The newly-shorn flock stands somewhat disconsolate in the home pasture after being brought in from the mountains. On the left is the shearing shed, and beside it are piled up the newly-taken fleeces. Skye's black-faced sheep and Cheviot breeds provide a profitable yield

THE HAND-LOOM WEAVER: A woman of Skye weaving Harris tweed in her cottage. During the war many inhabitants resorted to barter in disposing of their cloth

LOOKING ACROSS THE HARBOUR AT PORTREE, SKYE'S CHIEF PORT, TO THE CROFTS AND THE DISTANT HILLS: Portree Harbour lies half-way along Skye's deeply-indented east coast. It is linked by steamer with Glasgow and Oban, on the Scottish mainland

THE GRAVE OF FLORA MACDONALD: The monument on Skye to the fair preserver of Prince Charles Edward Stuart

SALMON-FISHING AT STAFFIN: This is in the far north of the island, beyond Portree, where the swift-flowing streams provide a rich harvest for the angler. Skye's fisheries have for long been one of the mainstays of the inhabitants

THE ANCIENT CASTLE OF DUNVEGAN: The home of the Macleods was erected in the ninth century and extended by later chieftains, especially by Alastair Crotach, or the Humpback, and by Rory More, who was knighted by James VI. Built on a rocky promontory, which is difficult of access, the fortress must have been almost impregnable in the era of clan warfare. The present chatelaine of Dunvegan is Flora Macleod of Macleod, the twenty-eighth chief of the Clan MacLeod

THE HERRING-FISHING PORT OF UIG: From its harbour on the north-western part of the island the diminutive fleet sails out into the Minch. This picture gives some idea of the deeply-indented nature of Skye's coastline

THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN BALL SHINES AGAIN IN ALL ITS OLD TRADITIONAL SPLENDOUR: Dancing one of the set reels at Grosvenor House, where over 100 dancers out of the 1300 guests present took part in the reels, which were arranged by Lady Dunmore. This year, for the first time since 1939, the Caledonian Ball was held on the lavish scale in which it was staged between the wars, and the big ballroom at Grosvenor House was brought into use

A LONDON SCOTTISH NIGHT

The Royal Caledonian Ball at Grosvenor House

On right—THE TARTAN SASH AND THE KILT PREDOMINATED: This was the colourful scene in the great ballroom of Grosvenor House during the Caledonian Ball held under the patronage of the King and Queen, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, on behalf of the Royal Scottish Corporation, the Royal Caledonian Schools, and other Scottish charities. Since its inception in 1849 the Ball has always been under the presidency of the Atholl family. The Duchess of Atholl and the Duke of Atholl, her brother-in-law, were Presidents this year, and the Countess of Dunmore, who arranged the set reels, was chairman. Owing to the relaxation of former austerities, it was possible this year to hold the gathering in the setting and much of the pattern remembered before 1939. The Ball opened with a highly colourful processional march led by the pipers and drummers of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards

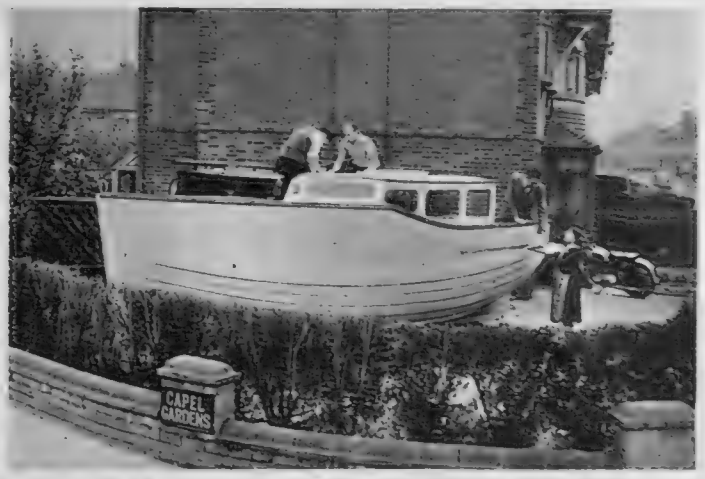
"KARIN III" DOCKS IN THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, AFTER COMPLETING THE ATLANTIC CROSSING FROM POOLE HARBOUR, ENGLAND: This 42-ft. gaff-headed cutter—"a fat little old lady," as a member of her five-man crew described her—crossed the Atlantic under sail from Poole, Dorset, to New York, covering a distance of 4,200 miles in seventy-two days and riding out a great gale in the Bay of Biscay and storms in the South Atlantic. *Karin III*, which fared well despite the storms and losing two jibs, has made the Atlantic crossing in order to take part in the Newport—Bermuda yacht race starting on June 18, and after that she may tackle the Atlantic race from Bermuda to Plymouth, England. The skipper of *Karin III* is Commander Gerald C. Payne (R.N., ret.), and the other members of the crew are Peter Almack, official photographer, Gerald Donnighe and Bruce Chapman, both recent graduates of Melbourne University, and Sybe Bakker, of Watford. Commander Payne bought the *Karin* two years ago, and he and Mr. Bakker, a Dutchman, spent the whole of last winter fitting her out. The *Karin* has a 12-h.p. Morris engine which gives her a speed of 4 m.p.h., but this was not used during the 4,200-mile voyage. The yacht took a very southerly course throughout the Atlantic trip, touching Madeira and the Canaries

THE BRITISH RACING YACHT "GULVAIN" IS SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES: Mr. J. E. W. Rawlings' boat, which is also to take part in the Bermuda race, safely stowed aboard the *American Clipper* in the London docks. The United States Lines went to considerable trouble over stowage of the yacht as a gesture to British yachtsmen

THE LITTLE SHIPS MAKE NEWS

A 42-ft. Yacht Crosses the Atlantic

MAKING FAST IN THE SHADOW OF MANHATTAN'S SKYSCRAPERS: Sybe Bakker, of Watford, on board *Karin III* when she completed her voyage from England and took up a berth on the East River, New York, where she cleared the Customs. *Karin III* is thirty years old and really not built for racing, but nevertheless she may do well in the Bermuda race. She was originally designed as a Scandinavian pilot cutter, and can carry 1,100 square feet of canvas. Her beam is over 14 ft.



THE YACHTSMEN OF CAPEL GARDENS: Strangers passing the junction of Capel Road and Ashburton Avenue, Barking, Essex, stop, blink their eyes and stare when they see this boat in the front garden of a house. Frank Bale, Ted Davidson and Jack Checkley are using the front garden as a "shipyard" in which to build themselves a cabin-cruiser. The boat was originally a ship's lifeboat. The trio bought her for £15. For eight months the three men have spent every spare moment working on the boat—fixing a cabin with luxury interior, and generally getting her "ship-shape"

THEY ARE OFF TO THE SOUTH SEAS ON HIGH ADVENTURE: Captain Dudley, his wife Pat, and their sons, Charles and Graham, aboard their yacht *Majesta*, in which they are shortly planning to set out for the Pacific

BOUND ON A TRADING MISSION TO THE SOUTH SEAS: Ex-Army Captain Charles Dudley is the owner of this 174-ton steam yacht, the *Majesta*, in which he is planning to trade between the islands of the South Pacific. Captain Dudley hopes to leave at the end of this month or the beginning of July, taking with him his wife and his two sons, Charles and Graham, aged thirteen and seven. Since his plans became known he has been inundated with requests from people who wish to join the crew, and he is finding it particularly hard to choose between the various applicants. He emphasises that there are to be no passengers on the trip, only people willing and able to work their passages

"THE EVACUATION OF DUNKIRK," BY CHARLES CUNDALL : This painting, in the collection of the Imperial War Museum, is one of many illustrations in *The Royal Artillery Commemoration Book* which has just been published on behalf of the R.A. Benevolent Fund. Dunkirk was a tragic time for the gunners, for they were compelled to abandon their guns on the French and Belgian shores, and, after blowing them up, to return across the Channel without arms. The book tells of the resurgence of the R.A. from 1940 onwards, and of their great victories in the desert, in the jungle, and on the battlefields of Europe

GUNNERS IN ACTION AGAINST TANKS IN THE AFRICAN DESERT, FROM A PAINTING BY SNAFFLES : Members of the 31st/58th (Maiwand) Battery engaged in a close-range battle near Gazala. In the North African duels the gunners time and time again had to fight the tanks at close quarters as the thrustful Rommel attempted to pierce the British positions. One of the greatest gunner actions of the war was fought at Gazala by the 25th Field Regiment which, by sacrificing itself, saved the 7th Brigade

GUNNERS FROM THE DOMINIONS : *Left*—Neville Penny's portrait of an Australian gunner and (*right*) S. Morse Brown's drawing of a Canadian gunner. Both adorn the *Royal Artillery Commemoration Book*. The Australian gunners did particularly well in the island campaigns in the Pacific, and they showed considerable ingenuity in getting the guns into action to deliver fire at the time and place required in jungle warfare. The Canadian gunners came to the fore in Sicily. On D-Day the 13th Canadian Field Regiment acquitted itself nobly in support of the Regina Rifles, the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and the Canadian Scottish

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE WITH THE GUNNERS

The Remarkable Story of the Royal Artillery in the Second World War

In the Second World War the gunners were here, there and everywhere, living up as ever to their motto *Ubique*, and during the last years of the conflict, such were the demands of the European campaigns and of home defence, they constituted one-third of the British Army. Dedicated to the memory of all those who laid down their lives when fighting with the Royal Regiment is *The Royal Artillery Commemoration Book* 1939-45 (G. Bell and Sons. 5 guineas), which has been written, illustrated and edited by voluntary effort, and will, it is hoped, contribute handsomely from its profits to the Royal Artillery Association Benevolent Fund. For the gunner who fought in the Second World War this is a truly magnificent record, with none of the dry-as-dust factuality which marks and mars so much of military history. The first-hand accounts by men who were on the spot breathe the very spirit of the Royal Regiment, and countless drawings and illustrations, some of them culled from the Imperial War Museum, and many of them the work of gunner artists, add to the realism of the whole production. To review a volume so all-embracing in its scope is by no means easy, and in a way it may be churlish to point to omissions which are perhaps wisely intentional and have no place in a work dedicated to the fallen. In the interests of accuracy and faithful recording, however, it might have been better perhaps if the events of the pre-Dunkirk period had not been glossed over, as indeed they have. During the winter and spring of 1939-40 the lack of training of some gunner units which had been drafted to France in haste at the start of hostilities was woefully apparent, and more than one anti-aircraft battery which did well against its opponents in the skies lacked the necessary fighting spirit when the opportunity came to face a suddenly emerging enemy at close range on ground-level. However, the gunners, like many others at Dunkirk, learnt the bitter lesson of being only semi-mobile and semi-trained, and there were some sterling individual performances in the evacuation which shed glory on the name and fame of the Royal Regiment.

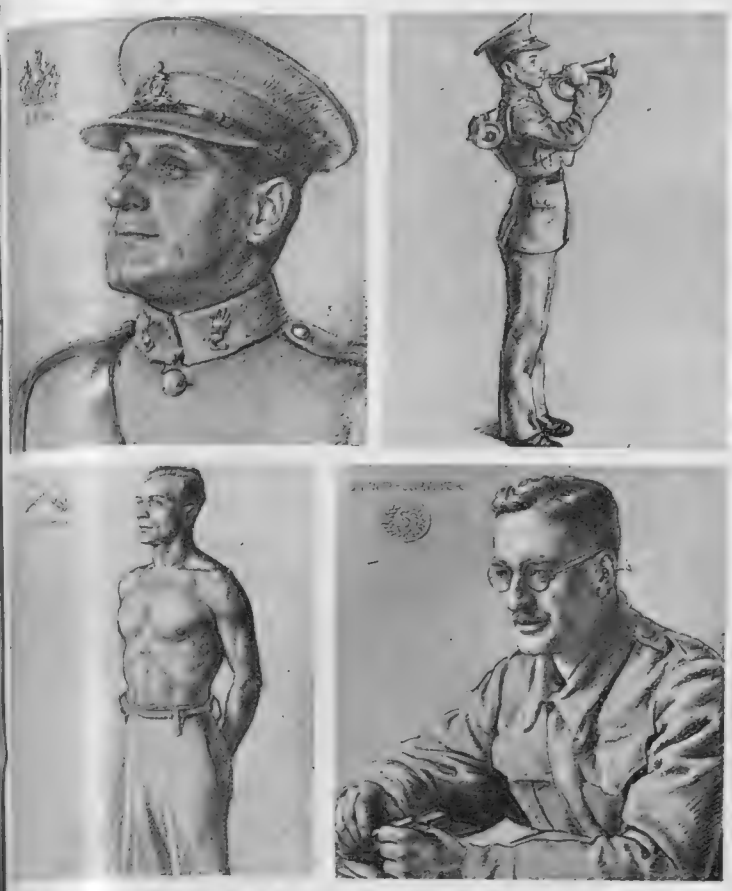
After the débâcle of Dunkirk the book deals at length with the forging of the new weapons, the gradual building up of the R.A.'s striking power which was to be so amply demonstrated to the whole world a few years later, when the massed guns at Alamein were a prelude to the Afrika Korps' swift retreat through Cyrenaica and Libya.

Before that great offensive could take place however, there were the humiliating retreats in Greece and Burma, inevitable withdrawals in the face of a vastly superior enemy. Major C. I. Seton Watson, M.C., then a subaltern in the 2nd Regiment R.H.A., describes the first Grecian campaign, particularly the stern fighting in support of the New Zealanders near Thermopylæ.

Some of the great battles between the gunners of the anti-tank units and the tanks of the Afrika Korps make stirring reading, notably Major P. T. Tower's epic of the 25th Field Regiment at Gazala, which by dauntless courage prevented the enemy's infiltration into the lines of the 7th Brigade.

When we come to the Italian chapters, Salerno, the Sangro and the Volturno, there is ever-increasing evidence of the Royal Regiment's efficiency in support of the infantry, and with the dawn of D-Day the gunners who began the long battle from Normandy to the Baltic were probably the best trained, certainly the most technically efficient, in the whole history of the Royal Regiment. The various gunner authors who have contributed to this vast volume, covering in all nearly 800 pages, have a host of anecdotes to retail, and such is the diversity of talent there is never a dull moment.

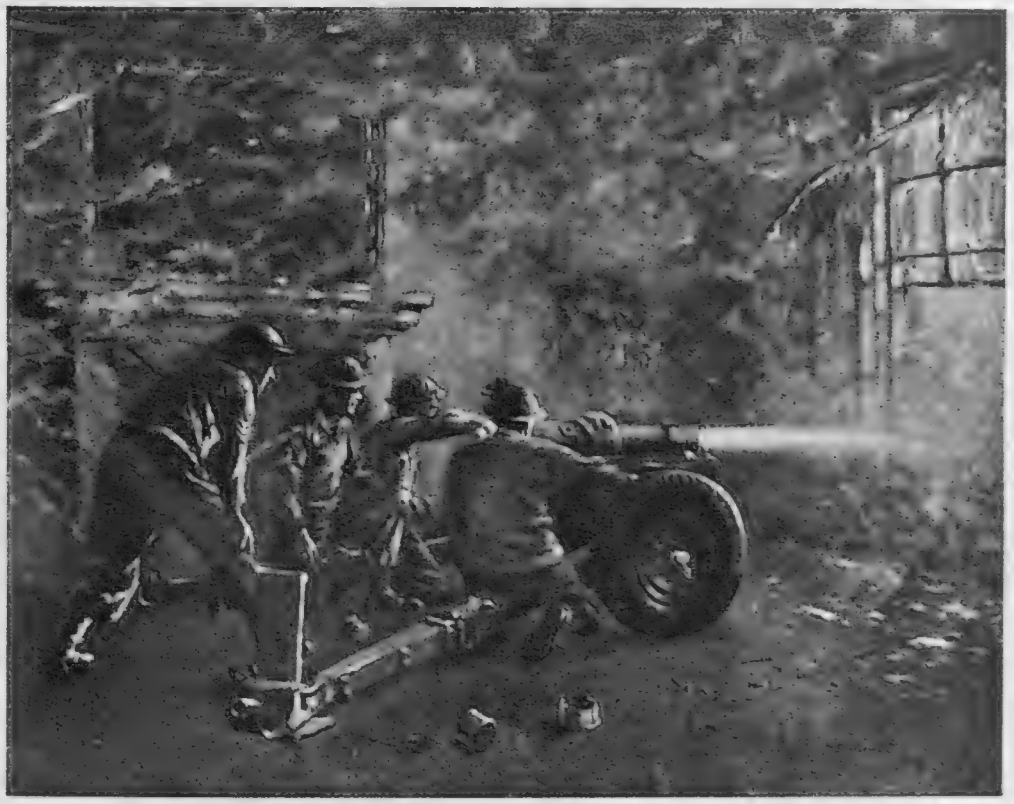
It is good to see that a full tribute is paid to the work of that great gunner Sir Frederick Pile, who bore the burden and the heat of the day in organising Home Defence, the once-despised ack-ack, which he made into a weapon in which men and women shared the comradeship of action, and finally succeeded, on the desolate marshes of the Essex and Suffolk coasts, in putting paid to Hitler's hopes of annihilating London with the dreaded V1.



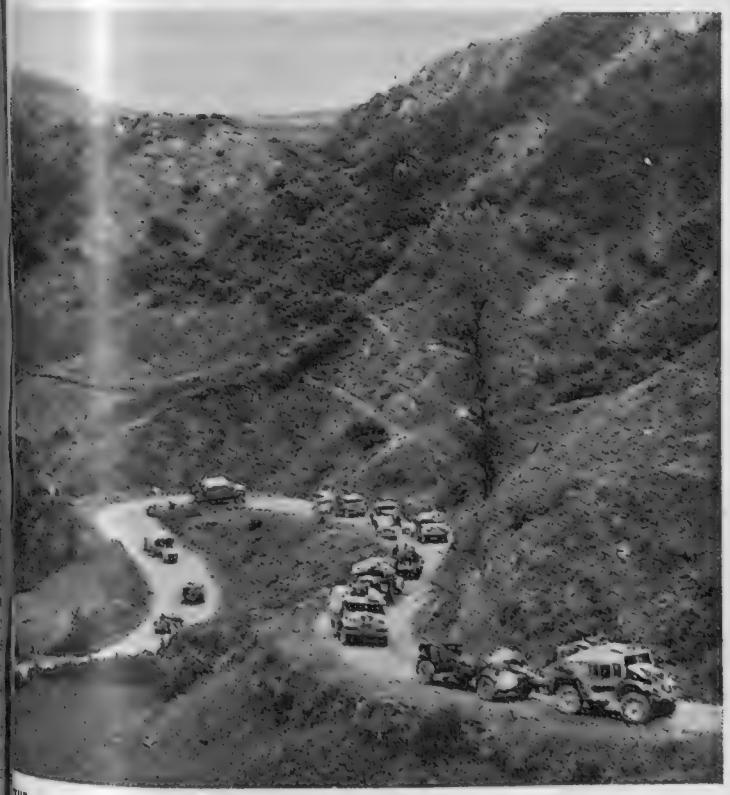
FOUR TYPES OF ARTILLERYMAN: Here are four drawings by S. Morse Brown, a faithful recorder of the activities of the R.A. *Top left*—"The Regimental Sergeant-Major in Full Dress." *Top right*—"The Trumpeter." *Bottom left*—"The Physical Training Instructor." *Bottom right*—"The Gunner Surveyor"

DURING THE YEAR OF VICTORY IN BURMA: A 5·5-in. gun of the 1st Medium Regiment firing at almost point-blank range to breach the walls of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, in March 1945. This was during the long march which brought the 14th Army a distance of 1,000 miles, finally ending at the gates of Rangoon

A GUN OF THE 88TH FIELD REGIMENT IN ACTION NEAR KEDAH PEAK, MALAYA: This sketch is based on a drawing by Bombardier D. Bettany. In Malaya, the gunner, in common with the infantryman, found the fighting intensely difficult, for no experiences in training had prepared them for jungle warfare



A MEMORY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH-WEST EUROPE: "A Room in Flushing," painted by Major Vincent O. Cohen, M.C. Major Cohen was Second in Command of the 452nd Mountain Battery, and he describes in *The Royal Artillery Commemoration Book* how the mountaineers came down to sea-level and delivered an historic assault on the port of Flushing, the idea being to capture Walcheren Island and open the Scheldt to Allied shipping. Firing from an upstairs room did not make an ideal gun-pit, Major Cohen writes, and at the first round the crack in the ceiling became an alarming gap



THE ADVANCE THROUGH ITALY: A troop of 25-pounders of the 19th Field Regiment winding up the hill on "Arrow Route" above Razzolo. In the delaying action which Kesselring fought from the heel of Italy to the Alps the gunners produced some spectacular performances on William Targets, concentrations calling for all the available guns of the Army. Against the much-vaunted Adolf Hitler Line over 600 guns were at one time concentrated at only twenty minutes' notice

FIGHTING THE V 1's ON THE EAST ANGLIAN COAST: A battery of 4·5 anti-aircraft guns on the snow-covered marshland during operations against the "divers." Extraordinary accuracy was attained by the gunners with the aid of the new fuses, and on some nights 90 per cent. of the V 1's were shot down

HOME NEWS from LONDON and the PROVINCES

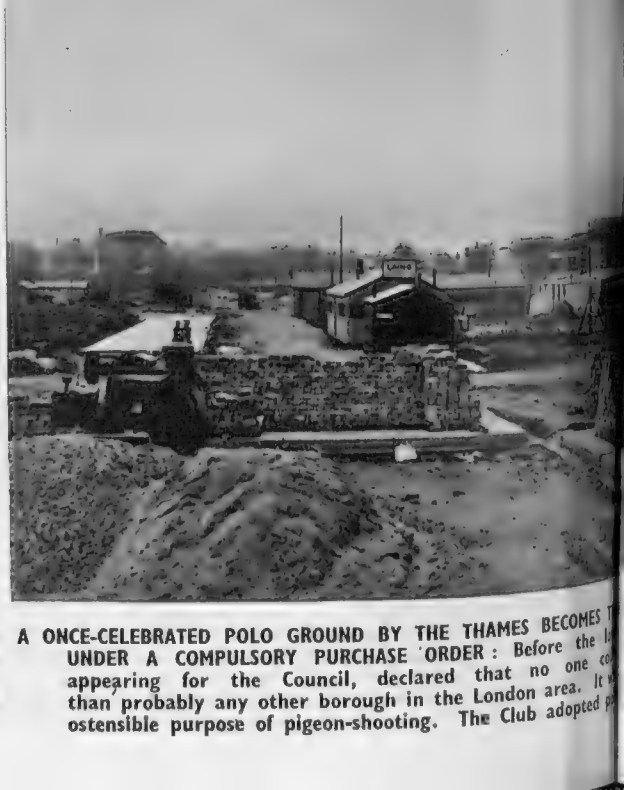
PLANTING THE "PENNY HEDGE": Mr. C. N. Pulman, bailiff of Fyling Manor, blowing the ancient horn after Mr. J. E. Hutton (centre), assisted by Mr. A. Hutton (left), had planted the hedge. This old Whitby custom, on the eve of Ascension Day, has been carried on annually since 1315, and one theory is that it represents atonement for the murder of a hermit

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT THE FAMOUS CROWN INN AT CHIDDINGFOLD: During recent renovation work at this old Surrey inn, part of the original carved frontage was revealed, and it is now certain that the bulk of the building dates from the fourteenth century. Three members of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, who have examined the Crown, now pronounce that the ancient frontage can be effectively restored, and it is understood that this is going to be done. Half-timbering was discovered beneath modern tiling, this including a particularly fine wooden arch carved in an ornate design of roses. Part of the arch is still obscured because a bedroom has been built in one corner. It is on record that premises on the present site of the Crown were used in the twelfth century as a pilgrims' rest-house. The inn faces the picturesque village green

THE STORK AGAIN CALLS TWICE AT KINGWOOD STUD: The thoroughbred mare Finishing School with her twin colts at Kingwood Stud, Hare Hatch, Berkshire. Twin foals are unusual in horse breeding, but at this stud in the past three years there have been three sets of twins. When Starlight and Moonlight, the first pair, who are now three years old, survived their first few difficult days of life, Mr. and Mrs. Wynmalen, the owners of Kingwood, received letters from horse-breeders all over the country acclaiming the unusual event. For twins to be born in the equine world is not sensational (although unusual), but it is rarely that both survive. Of the second pair at Kingwood, only one did survive, but Finishing School's offspring seem to be thriving

INTERNATIONAL ANGLING COMPETITION AT LOCH LEVEN: Anglers, well wrapped up against the rain, pulling away from the jetty as they prepared to take part in a day of keenly contested sport

NEW SEA DEFENCE WORKS NEAR COMPLETION AT SEAFORD: This is part of the great sea wall and promenade which is being built at a cost of £750,000, and should be finished in two months' time. The work at Seaford and Newhaven was begun five years ago, when 200 yards of sea wall collapsed after severe storms and 1,700 houses and buildings were in danger of inundation. Gales have several times undone the work of the engineers, but the new defensive wall is now master of the situation. Farther along the coast at Hastings, the situation is far from satisfactory, and it is now realised on the south and east coasts that the problem of coast erosion is no longer a local, but is essentially a national concern



A ONCE-CELEBRATED POLO GROUND BY THE THAMES BECOMES T UNDER A COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER: Before the l appearing for the Council, declared that no one co than probably any other borough in the London area. It w ostensible purpose of pigeon-shooting. The Club adopted p

LIMEHOUSE TO PADDINGTON EXPRESS: Members of the Inland Waterways Association entering the Regent's Park stretch during their recent cruise which took them through the Islington Tunnel, the Maida Hill Tunnel, and other little-known stretches of London's canal system. The Inland Waterways Association, which, needless to say, has the blessing of Sir Alan Herbert, has already done much to preserve the amenities of Britain's canals on behalf of the public

THE RYE BUSINESS OF MAYOR-MAKING: Pennies from heaven are part of the ritual of making a new chief citizen in this Sussex seaport town. This was the scene as some two hundred children awaited a shower of hot pennies scattered from the balcony of the George Hotel, High Street, Rye, by the new Mayor, Councillor R. A. Prebble. He was taking over in traditional fashion from his predecessor, Councillor Schofield, and, as ever, the youth of the town turned up in force to mark the occasion

A RED-LETTER DAY IN THE HISTORY OF DEVIZES: A colour-party of the Wiltshire Regiment (the Duke of Edinburgh's) and members of the Old Comrades' Association marching through the Market Place of Devizes after the Regiment had been presented with the Freedom of the Borough. Although Devizes has been the home of the Wiltshires since 1874, this is the first time that one of the regular battalions has been stationed at the Depot. The 1st Battalion, now at Devizes, having just returned from Germany, will shortly be leaving for the Far East

SCOTTISH SHEEP CAST A CLOUT BEFORE MAY IS OUT: Shearers in action at Hay's Auction Mart, Perth, where many hundreds of sheep have lately passed through their hands. Despite the old maxim about not casting a clout until May is out, the sheep were no doubt glad to be rid of their heavy fleeces, as Perth and District was enjoying at the time a spell of first-rate early summer weather

CENTRE OF A VAST BUILDING PROJECT—CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE HURLINGHAM SITE WHICH WAS ACQUIRED OVER TWO YEARS AGO BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL: was acquired an inspector of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning opened a public inquiry into the matter at Fulham Town Hall, when Mr. Michael Rowe, K.C., contemplate the removal of Hurlingham without a pang, but urged the needs of the people of Fulham who have less open space at their disposal for building and recreation in 1874 that the Hurlingham Club established its headquarters in this bend of the Thames near Putney. This was seven years after the Club was established for the in 1870, and in due course became the governing body in England for the game. Now the No. 2 ground, comprising about 14½ acres, will provide space for about 400 flats

1. GERMANY'S ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL: Dr. Rosen, who has come to London to set up the Consulate

2. A PRINCE AND THE PRESS: Prince Mohammed Ali discusses the Egyptian Royal marriage tangle

3. "GUSSIE" IN PARIS: Lawn-tennis star Miss Moran holds a conference on her Wimbledon plans

4. LOUIS PIAT, GUNMAN: Wearing the black hood in which he was arrested by the Paris police

5. ORLANDO IS NINETY: The veteran Italian statesman, who has just been honoured on his birthday

PEOPLE

SOME PERSONALITIES IN THE WORLD'S HEADLINES

1. DR. ROSEN COMES TO LONDON: The first representative of a German Government to set foot on British soil for eleven years was Dr. Georg Rosen, Acting Consul-General of the Federal German Republic, who has come over here to prepare the way for the Consul-General, Dr. Schlange-Schoeningen. His main task is to find and equip offices for the Consulate and its staff of forty.

2. KING FAROUK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS: Prince Mohammed Ali, seventy-five-year-old cousin of King Farouk and heir-presumptive to the Egyptian throne, was besieged by reporters as he left the meeting of the Egyptian Crown Council in Cairo at which he had presided. The Council had just recommended that the marriage of the King's sister, Princess Fathia, to a Coptic Christian, Riad Ghali, be annulled and that Princess Fathia be deprived of all rights and privileges. The marriage took place in San Francisco last month and, at the time of writing, the Princess's mother, Queen Nazli, also the subject of drastic recommendations by the Crown Council, is seeking to have it made absolute by the celebration of Moslem rites.

3. MISS MORAN AND HER WIMBLEDON PLAN: It will be ballerina "Gussie" at the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships this year, her new outfit designed by Pierre Balmain having a tunic-style top of transparent white silk chiffon in pleats and bloomer panties of the same material. Reporters who thronged her Paris Press conference gave Miss Moran little opportunity to discuss tennis plans, every question directed at her being concerned with what she intended to wear at the most important tournament of the year.

4. LOUIS PIAT APPREHENDED: The French gunman, who in 1944 was an accomplice in the robbery of the "Pearl of Asia," the world's largest pearl, valued at £30,000, was arrested recently by the Paris police, who found him carrying two loaded guns and wearing a black mask. Among Piat's other crimes, for which he has been tried in absence, are collaboration with the enemy and high treason.

5. ORLANDO HONOURED: The veteran statesman, who presided at Versailles with Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He spent the day quietly and in the evening attended a banquet given in his honour by members of the Italian Press, the Bar and literary associations. Orlando entered the Italian Parliament in 1898, and his first high office was as Minister of Education in 1903-5. He was Prime Minister in 1917, when Italy was fighting with the Allies, and he was all but dictator of Italy. Orlando withdrew from the Peace Conference in 1919 on the question of Fiume, and on his subsequent decision to compromise, his Ministry fell. He was Ambassador to Brazil in 1920, and on his return at first supported Fascism, but, turning against it in 1925, resigned from Parliament. In 1943 Orlando again took his seat.

6. THE VILLAVERDES CONTINUE THEIR HONEYMOON: Carmencita, daughter of General Franco, and her husband, the Marquis of Villaverde, spent the first part of their honeymoon making a Holy Year pilgrimage to Rome, where they took part in several Eastertide services. Since then the Villaverdes have gone on to Capri in the course of an extensive Italian tour preceding their return to Madrid.

7. THE REPATRIATED GENERALS: There were big crowds at Milan's Udine Station to welcome the arrival from South Russia, where they had been held prisoners since 1943, of General Umberto Ricagno, former Commander of the Julio Alpine Division, General Emilio Battisti, of the Cuneense Alpine Division, and General Etelvoldo Pascolini, of the Vicenza Infantry Division. The three Generals were captured in 1943 when fighting on the Don River.

8. WOULD-BE DYNAMITER: Henri Jean Gaston Galard de Bearn, nineteen-year-old student, was arrested in Paris recently when trying to buy 20 lb. of dynamite. On being questioned by the police he said that he was planning to blow up the Eiffel Tower. He is a friend of Michael Mourre, who caused a tumult in Notre Dame Cathedral on Easter Sunday when he climbed into the pulpit and denounced the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church. Both are believed to be existentialists.

9. SIMON RENNER, THE EXECUTIONER: This upstanding villager of Oberammergau plays the part of an executioner in the Passion Play.

8. EXISTENTIALISM RAMPANT: de Bearn, would-be wrecker

6. THE MARCHIONESS OF VILLAVERDE ON CAPRI: The daughter of General Franco seen during her honeymoon visit to the island in Naples Bay

7. ITALIAN GENERALS REPATRIATED: Generals Ricagno, Battisti and Pascolini at Milan on return from Russia

9. PASSION PLAYER: Simon Renner, who plays the part of one of the executioners in the Oberammergau Play

DEADLOCK ON THE BOULEVARDS: Paris traffic in confusion as a result of the over-zealous behaviour of the police who, by interrogating motorists at busy intersections and holding them up for the slightest infringement, imposed on the city a day of traffic chaos

THE TRAFFIC PILES UP IN THE BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS WHILE A PARIS POLICEMAN WATCHES THE MOUNTING CHAOS WITHOUT UNDUE CONCERN: The chaos was caused by the police themselves who, in order to protest against the delay in the regrading of their pay, applied the traffic regulations to the letter, stopping motorists for minor infringements and generally holding up the progress of traffic through the centre of the city, notably in the rush hours

ON AND OFF THE ROAD

Some Aspects of Motoring and Motor Racing

DISASTER AT MUD CREEK: When this milk truck and automobile met in collision on a narrow bridge at Defiance, Ohio, they also broke down the bridge, which gradually subsided into the stream. Strangely enough, no one was seriously injured, but cranes had to be rushed to the spot to deal with the situation

ANOTHER SPECTACULAR DISASTER IN WHICH NO ONE WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED: On the fifth lap in the main race of the day on the Midget Car Track at Cedar Rapids, Ohio, four cars were involved in a collision, and one of them, driven by Don Branson, was hurled into the air. Branson remained in his seat, and the car landed upright. Steve Orme (centre) was thrown from his car as Gene Wyant, driving No. 45, hurtled into the mêlée

THE MEN WHO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS OF MOTORISTS: Before Whitsun Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, accompanied by Mr. Douglas Jay, Financial Secretary, received at the Treasury, Whitehall, this united deputation from ten national organisations representing the users of both private and commercial vehicles, motor manufacturers and the retail motor trade. The deputation was introduced by the Rev. Canon F. W. Hassard-Short, Chairman of the Automobile Association, who presented the case for the Standing Joint Committee of the R.A.C., A.A., and R.S.A.C. He was followed by Colonel A. E. Jerrett, Chairman of the National Road Transport Federation; Mr. W. Lyons (President) and Mr. R. Gresham Cooke (Director) of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and Mr. G. M. Goudie, President of the Scottish Motor Trade Association, who stated the views of the manufacturers and the retail trade. The speakers put forward the strongest protest against the increased petrol tax of 9d. per gallon and stressed the detrimental effects which this would have upon the whole industrial, commercial and community life of the country. The imposition of a purchase tax on commercial vehicles was also strongly criticised. In the front row, left to right, are—Mr. W. Lyons, President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders; Mr. R. Gresham Cooke, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders; the Rev. Canon Hassard-Short, M.A., Chairman of the Automobile Association; Mr. F. F. Fowler, Chairman of the Road Haulage Association; Mr. G. M. Goudie, President of the Scottish Motor Trade Association; Mr. F. A. Walker, Passenger Vehicle Operators' Association

ANOTHER LUCKY ESCAPE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA: Lee Wallard, ace driver from Altamont, New York, overturning in his car at the first bend when competing in one of the heats at Lakewood Park. Some of America's leading drivers took part in this major race, the first of the 1950 season in the United States

THREE NEW PLAYS

Noel Coward's Musical: *Background* at the Westminster: Eric Portman in *His Excellency*

Mr. Warren Chetham-Strode's *Background*, which has just been presented at the Westminster Theatre, has as its moving theme the impact of divorce on the children of a marriage which has persisted for sixteen years. John, a rising barrister, is liable to insult his wife on the slightest provocation. A spate of nagging, much of it over bills, has damped down the fires of love. The playwright presents the gradual break-up of the home, his climaxes, as ever, cunningly contrived.

Also among the many new plays is Mr. Coward's *Ace of Clubs*, a musical given its trial trip in Manchester, and Dorothy and Campbell Christie's *His Excellency*.

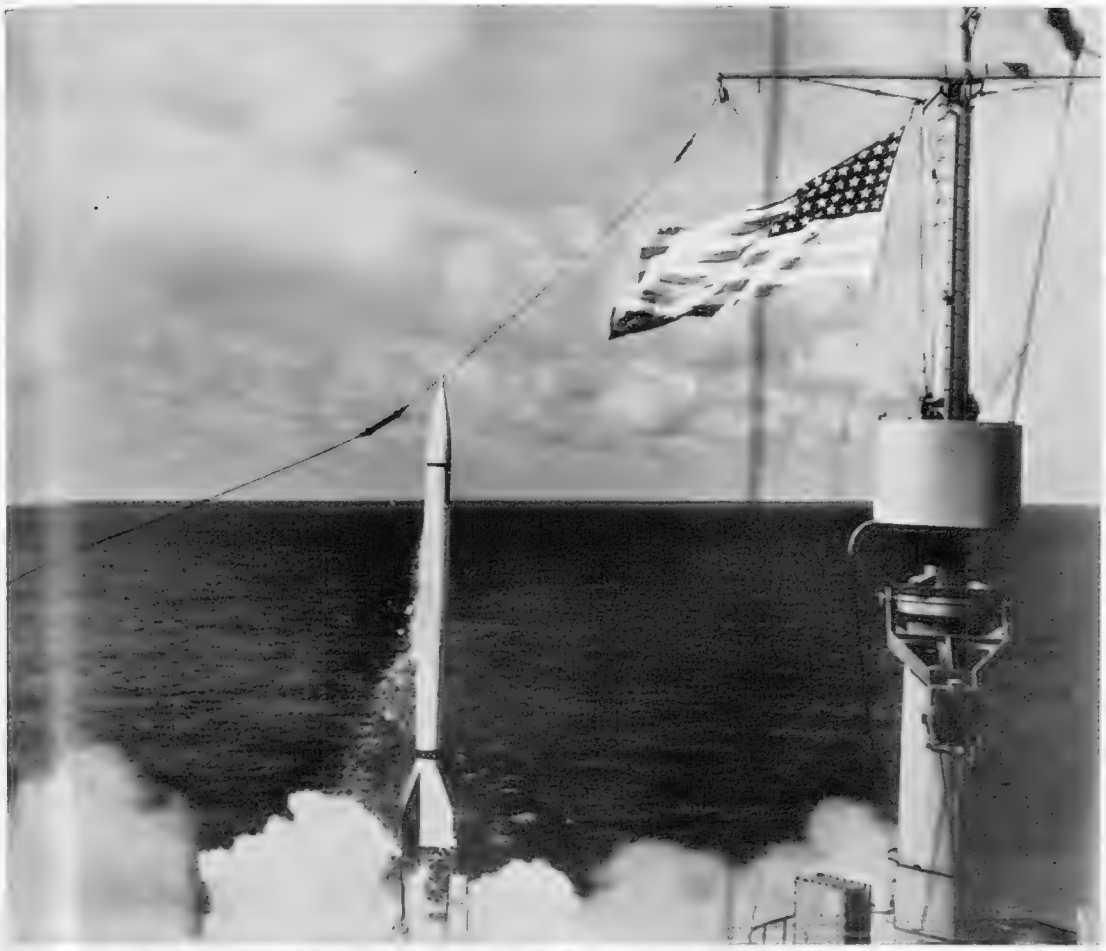
NOEL COWARD RESPONDS TO THE CALL OF "AUTHOR!": The playwright stands in front of the cast at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, to thank the first-night audience for their reception of his new musical, *Ace of Clubs*, which has its setting in a night-club and throws into relief the pretentiousness of such establishments. Mr. Coward and the company, with Pat Kirkwood starring, scored a considerable success

THE STORY OF A DIVORCE: Valerie White as Barbara Lomax, one of the partners in the marriage which has gone on the rocks, and Lilly Kann as Braunie, the Austrian nannie, in Warren Chetham-Strode's *Background*, at the Westminster Theatre. It is Braunie's task to try to keep the parents together in the interests of the children. She has lived with Mrs. Lomax since the latter was a girl, and is devoted to the family. She is deeply upset at the impending divorce

"DIVORCED PEOPLE ARE FAMOUS—I'VE SEEN PICTURES": Jess (Betty Blackler) shocks her mother, Mrs. Lomax (played by Valerie White), and Braunie (Lilly Kann) by her attitude to the question of her parents' coming divorce

A TOAST FROM GOVERNOR PORTMAN: Eric Portman, as the new Governor, gives a toast to his colleagues as he arrives on the British island of Salva, in the Mediterranean, to take over his duties. The Governor, a Yorkshireman, a former trade union leader, is the central character in *His Excellency*, the new play at the Princes

CRISIS ON SALVA: The Lieutenant-Governor (Sebastian Shaw), the Governor's Personal Assistant (John Wood), the G.O.C.-in-C., Salva (Arnold Bell), the Governor's daughter (Annabel Maule) and Lady Kirkman (Linda Grey) are disturbed at the news of the strike. This is a scene from *His Excellency*, the new play by Dorothy and Campbell Christie at the Princes. One of the authors, Major-General Christie, was G.O.C. Artillery, Malta, during the war, so he has the authentic background of a Mediterranean island

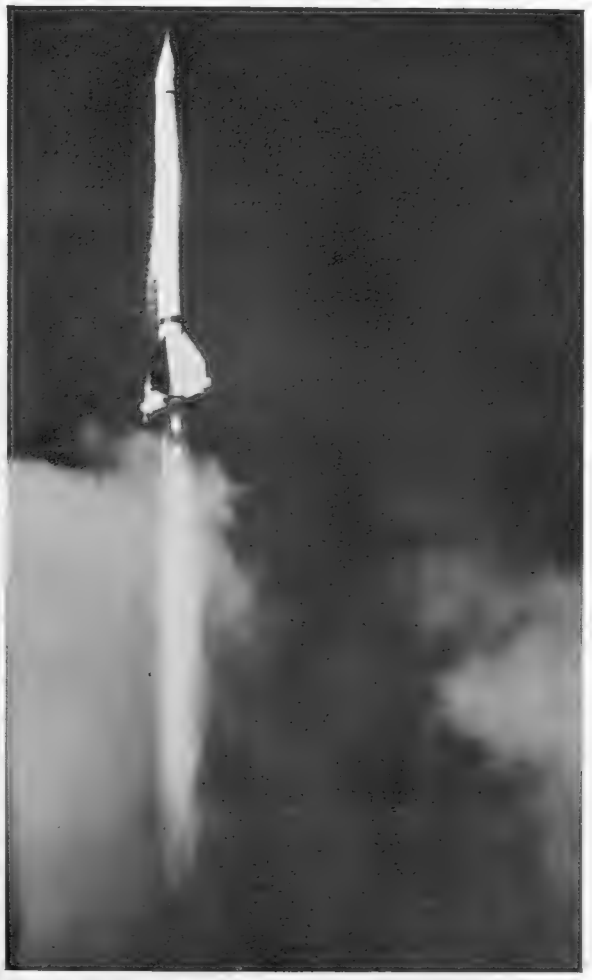


THE UNITED STATES NAVY'S ROCKET, VIKING, AN AMERICAN VERSION OF THE GERMAN V 2, BEING LAUNCHED FROM THE STERN OF THE RESEARCH-SHIP "NORTON SOUND," NEAR CHRISTMAS ISLAND: The Viking, with which scientists are probing the upper atmosphere and the mysteries of cosmic rays, soared to a height of 106·4 miles to set a record for an American-built single-stage rocket. While in flight cosmic radiation data recorded on instruments in the nose of the missile were relayed to the launching ship. This picture shows how condensed moisture in the form of frost and ice particles was shaken loose from the Viking's body at the moment when it began its climb

TAKEN FROM A HEIGHT OF 30,000 FT.—A WONDERFUL EXAMPLE OF CLARITY IN A PHOTOGRAPH FROM A JET AIRCRAFT FLYING DIRECTLY ABOVE THE FACTORY OF THE LOCKHEED CORPORATION AT BURBANK, CALIFORNIA: How the use of jet aircraft for photo-reconnaissance has helped to solve one of the great problems which faced photo-planes in World War II—the threat of enemy anti-aircraft fire and interception by hostile planes—is shown by this photograph. The brilliantly clear, minutely-detailed picture was taken from an altitude of 30,000 ft. directly over the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's factory at Burbank, and the aircraft used was an RF-80—photo-reconnaissance version of the United States Air Force's famed jet fighter, the Lockheed F-80 Shooting Star. The RF-80 is the first aircraft ever modified to do reconnaissance and mapping photography at jet-plane speeds. Its cameras can show minute detail or cover a wide area. In addition, mapping cameras working simultaneously from either side of the aircraft cover the landscape from horizon to horizon, providing a giant photographic mosaic

THE VIKING SOARS TO 106 MILES

A New American Rocket Launched From the U.S.S. *Norton Sound*



THE VIKING ROARS SKYWARD: Leaving a trail of flame behind it the U.S. Navy's experimental rocket heads for the upper atmosphere. Before this flight of just over 106 miles the previous record for an American one-stage rocket was 78 miles, reached by a Navy Aerobee

The former seaplane-carrier *Norton Sound* is now a rocket-research ship from which the greatest success achieved to date by an all-American-built single-stage rocket was recorded recently in the Pacific, when the Viking depicted on this page was launched 106 miles into the upper atmosphere, carrying in its cone-shaped nose about 900 lb. of cosmic ray research equipment. The flight lasted eight minutes, and the rocket, after developing a speed of 3,600 miles an hour, crashed into the ocean seven miles from the point where it was launched. The Viking rocket is built by the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, Maryland. Ten Vikings in all are being built, and the development programme provides that the experiences gained from each Viking shall be used to advance the design of the next, and all succeeding rockets in the Viking series. The 45-ft. long, pencil-like projectile weighs 5 tons when fully loaded. The rocket engine burns liquid oxygen and alcohol. The greatest height so far achieved in American rocket research has been with a U.S. Army-developed two-stage rocket, a V 2 combined with a smaller missile called the W.A.C Corporal. It was at the White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico, in 1949, that the W.A.C. Corporal reached 250 miles.

BY HELICOPTER TO A BANQUET: This was the scene at Christ Church, Oxford, as Dr. John Lowe, the Dean of Christ Church, took off from the meadow near the playing-field enclosure en route to Torquay, where he was later the guest of honour at a banquet given by the British Federation of Master Printers. In the background is the tower of Merton College, from the summit of which several undergraduates watched

1. KING FAROUK'S TEA PARTY : The King and British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, with Foreign Minister Mohamed Salah Eddin Bey

2. THEIR TRIAL IS POSTPONED : Generals Falkenhausen (left) and Reeder facing a Brussels court-martial. The hearing will be in September

3. FOR THE ROYAL ALBUM : Emperor Hirohito with his daughter and new son-in-law, Mr. Toshimichi, the Empress, and Dowager Empress

4. FLOATING SALEROOM IN THE MIDDLE SEA : The motor-yacht *Northwind* puts in at Haifa to book orders for British goods

FROM LONDON TO TOKYO

A Survey of Events at Home and Abroad

1. FAREWELL TO BRITAIN'S ENVOY: King Farouk of Egypt recently gave a tea party at Koubbeh Royal Palace, Cairo, in honour of Sir Ronald Campbell, the British Ambassador to Egypt, who is relinquishing his post and is retiring from the Diplomatic Service. Sir Ronald has been in Egypt since 1946. During part of the war years he distinguished himself as British Minister in Washington, and before that was Minister at Belgrade.

2. THE WAR TRIALS DRAG ON : The trial of General Alexander von Falkenhausen, former German Military Commander of Belgium and North France, has been postponed by a Brussels court-martial, at the request of the defence, until September 25. Also before the Court were Eggarth Reeder, Civil Administrator of the same territory, and Generals Bertram and Von Claar, Oberfeldt Kommandants for the Liege area, whose trial is also postponed until September 25. General Alexander von Falkenhausen (born 1878), a relative of Baron Friedrich von Falkenhausen (1869–1936), notorious for his oppressive rule in Belgium in the First World War, became Hitler's Military Governor in Belgium and North France in 1940, and held the post until 1944. At various times in his career he has shown anti-Nazi convictions. Consistent opposition to the S.S. led to his dismissal before the "July plot" of 1944, and the Germans interned him in a concentration camp. He was released by British forces, but the United States authorities insisted that he be held as a witness in war crimes trials. Now he faces his own trial.

3. ROYAL MARRIAGE IN NIPPON : Princess Taka, daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, has just married Mr. Toshimichi Takatsukasa, and this family group, which includes the bride and bridegroom, the Emperor and Empress and the Dowager Empress, was taken after the ceremony, which was essentially simple in character.

4. THE FLOATING SALEROOM : The M.Y. *Northwind* arrived at Haifa recently with samples of wares manufactured by British firms. The vessel has travelled many thousands of miles, and buyers at every port of call have visited the vessel to inspect the wares. The tour is resulting in very considerable orders for British exports.

5 and 6. DUCKLINGS AND TOBACCO REARED UNDER GLASS : Mr. Ray Coombes of Ross-on-Wye is a firm believer in the electrically heated cloche, finding it effective for the rearing of delicate young ducklings and for growing tobacco plants. His Yellow Mammoth tobacco plants were started under the cloches some time ago, and are now being transplanted. It is expected that there will be a really rich tobacco crop.

7. "BALTAVIA" COMES TO LONDON, THREE SHORT : When sailing from Gdynia on May 19, the British motor-vessel *Baltavia*, owned by the United Baltic Corporation, was forced to leave behind three of her officers. Their presence was required by the Polish authorities for an investigation into an unauthorised visit to the vessel by a Polish woman.

8. ONE OF BRITAIN'S THIRTY OR MORE NEW POWER STATIONS : The new station at Poole, Dorset, is built on reclaimed mudland, and occupies an area of about thirty acres. With an ultimate capacity of about 200,000 kW. it is expected to be in commission towards the end of this year.

5. REARED UNDER GLASS : These Aylesbury ducklings are making an unusual start in life on Mr. Ray Coombe's property at Ross-on-Wye

6. TOBACCO IN HEREFORDSHIRE : Also at Ross-on-Wye half-a-million tobacco plants are being raised under electrically-heated cloches

7. RETURN TO LONDON OF THE "BALTAVIA" : She left behind at the port of Gdynia three of her officers facing an investigation

8. POOLE'S NEW POWER STATION : This mighty cathedral of electricity has risen on reclaimed land in the harbour area

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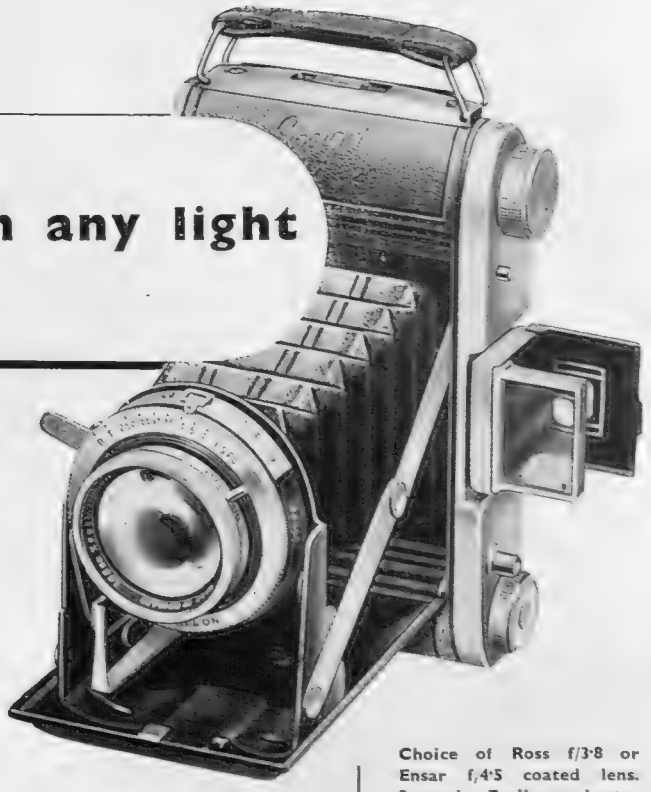

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The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

THE YEARS OF ENDURANCE

Provide the Theme for Several New Volumes, Notably the Story of Dunkirk and of the Warsaw Ghetto

THIS has been a busy week for the reader, and a rewarding one, too, for the books recently published have covered an enormous range of subjects, and some of them, while of uneven literary merit, are still of real importance. Such a one is Lieut.-Colonel Ewan Butler's and Major J. Selby Bradford's story of Dunkirk, KEEP THE MEMORY GREEN (Hutchinson. 12s. 6d.), which is a tribute and a memorial to the courage of the B.E.F. just ten years ago. The authors themselves served as officers with that force, and have been able to recapture in technical detail as well as in spirit something of the action that was most truly a Combined Operation. At the end of this book and adding greatly to its value in my opinion, is a full list of the units of the B.E.F. concerned, together with their commanding officers, under General Lord Gort, V.C.

DEFENCE OF THE WEST (Cassell. 12s. 6d.), which has an even more immediate interest, opens with a chapter on the 1940 collapse, and the problem of whether that was avoidable, and it goes on to discuss other tactical and strategic problems of the last war, before turning to what its author, Captain Liddell Hart, calls the riddles of the immediate future. In this latter section he includes the possibilities of our survival in another war, our home defence in that event, and the vital question of the defence of Western Europe. "On any basis," he writes, "the equipment problem remains to be solved. At present that is the worst deficiency of the Continental members of Western Union, and it is even worse in the air-sphere than on land. This need can only be met by large-scale and early provision from the U.S.A." Captain Liddell Hart's authority as a military writer has had the unusual distinction of praise from, as it were, both sides, and recognition from Field-Marshal von Reichenau and General von Manteuffel, as well as from General Patton and Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery. There are also those in high places who disagree with his theories or discount them, so that the book is likely to provoke plenty of discussion among those who really know and those, equally articulate, who think they know.

Before the war there were half-a-million Jews in Warsaw; after it, only ten thousand, and among these survivors Mr. Bernard Goldstein, an official of the Bund, or General Jewish Socialist Labour Union. His book on experiences during five years in the Warsaw ghetto has been translated by Mr. Leonard Shatzkin, and its title has been chosen from a line in the Bund's anthem, THE STARS BEAR WITNESS (Gollancz. 16s.). It is a terrible story, almost unbearable at times, as one might expect, and sometimes almost unbelievable in its nightmare quality. Unhappily, it is all far more likely to be true than false, and restrained rather than explicit, for the Warsaw ghetto was a fact, and so was its hideous elimination. Now in America, the author writes: "Those of us who survived that holocaust are freaks of nature . . . but we are as surely dead as our more fortunate brothers who have found peace. We have our lives, but our life is gone."

Sir Reginald Leeper was British Ambassador in Greece during the critical years between 1943 and 1946. He played an important part in the negotiations for an all-party Cabinet while the Greek Government was in exile, was consulted by all parties after the liberation, on the questions of new elections, an amnesty, and the return of the King, and with his staff was besieged in the Embassy when the revolution broke out in 1944. WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK (Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d.) is the record of these experiences, written with an expected urbanity of touch and, to those who have a conventional idea of the ambassadorial style, a surprising degree of wit and wisdom. I particularly enjoyed Sir Reginald's account of Mr. Churchill's arrival at Athens airport at Christmas time, 1944. "When the special plane alighted and the steps were put down, Mr. Churchill in R.A.F. uniform appeared. He sniffed the air, and instead of descending beckoned to us to come up. The plane was warm and the bar was not out of action." Even more interesting, though, is the author's appraisal of Archbishop Damaskinos, as a regent, as a man and as a priest, and of him he writes that the Greeks had need of a man of heart and vision during 1945, and that they will surely remember him with gratitude in quieter days to come.

LITERATURE ON THE MOVE: Designed to bring a better news service to the travelling public, this new mobile bookstall has been introduced at Waterloo by W. H. Smith and Son. The stall looks like an oversize pram and is of aluminium and plastic. It is designed to meet trains on busy stations and for use on departure platforms at main-line termini

From diplomacy to the Press is a fairly extensive jump, which has to be made in order to review Mr. Tom Clarke's biography, NORTHCLIFFE IN HISTORY (Hutchinson. 16s.). Mr. Clarke was closely associated with Northcliffe for more than eleven years, and knows newspaper work certainly as well as he knew Alfred Harmsworth, the first of the "Press barons," and a man whose incalculable influence on daily, weekly and monthly publications persists to our day in major or minor degrees. He started the *Daily Mail* fifty-four years ago as a halfpenny paper, proclaimed as "A Penny Newspaper for a Halfpenny," and that was eleven years after his venture, a weekly that was at first called *Answers to Correspondents on Every Subject Under the Sun*, and not unreasonably abbreviated later, to *Answers*. I remember enough of Northcliffe myself, in fact and in closely second-hand evidence, never to be surprised at the evidences of his erratic but genuine brilliance, at his devotion to the Press, its power, its privileges and its obligations, or at the devotion that he could always command. He had, and cultivated, a Napoleonic lock of hair over his forehead; he signed his name with a flourish to the "N"; he once at Fontainebleau tried on Napoleon's hat, which, he said, fitted, but there was more to all this than mere braggadocio. In his way he, too, was the author of a Code.

Mr. Arthur Loveridge was a Cardiff boy when he discovered an interest in life that was to take him to Africa and eventually to America, where he now has a post at Harvard. The interest was zoology and, although he was too young at first to realise it, he was and is a born naturalist. His book of memoirs, MANY HAPPY DAYS I'VE SQUANDERED (Robert Hale. 12s. 6d.), describes his life as being one long holiday since, from early years, a wise father allowed him to follow his natural bent and he was able to roam Africa in the way that most suited him, although, be it said, that way would appeal to about one in a million people. Snakes and their capture and collection became his chief interest, and his matter-of-fact descriptions of some of these exploits are hair-raising, to say the least. For instance: "'Oh,' said I, confidently supposing it to be a spotted wood snake (*Philothamnus semivariegatus semivariegatus*)," and so on. I don't know whether the Latin name or the nonchalant use of "it" are more daunting here, but anyway, *it* turned up to be a thoroughly nasty reptile called a boomslang. The book is full of such adventures and after reading the chapter on ants I had to resist the urge to put the four legs of my chair in small tins of kerosene and lift my feet to a table. Still, a fascinating book.

Of the novels this week, two are pre-eminent. The first of these is Miss Mary Borden's FOR THE RECORD (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.), which is not only as gripping as any adventure story, but a masterly *exposé* of totalitarian methods as brought to bear on the heads of States. Even if those last words remind you too forcibly of your reading in the morning newspapers I would recommend you to read this book, not as an obligation, or to improve your knowledge of Central Europe, but for the pleasure of finding a well-constructed plot an expertly smooth and subtle treatment.

NO SAFE HARBOUR (Constable. 10s. 6d.) is a less stimulating novel, but I think it will have a deserved popularity for its rational and human story of a middle-aged woman choosing independence rather than indulgence. The setting happens to be a Middle-Western city, but that is inessential to the tale which might as convincingly have been laid in Kensington or Leamington, since it is concerned throughout with human frailties and foibles which are probably the same in Pekin or Polruan. H. H. Lynde, whom I would guess to be a woman author, has written a quiet but satisfying novel.

Mr. Eric Linklater's novel is far less predictable in its reception, and rather more fun. I use that word rather diffidently because this is the story of a thug. MR. BYCULLA (Hart-Davis. 8s. 6d.), however sensational its theme, is good reading, and presents Mr. Linklater as the first novelist, to my knowledge, who has attempted to present a sympathetic garrotter.

THE RAZOR'S EDGE

Mr. Reynolds's Book on Beards and Shaving Through the Ages

In these highly-organised days when the manufacturer beguiles the public with offers of razors for a song, thus making us for ever the slaves of his own particular, ingenious brand of cutting edge, shaving is not the colourful occupation which once it was. There is none of that wild abandon, as in Ezekiel's day, when the prophet was told to dispose of his hair and beard in three parts, one to be burnt, one chopped up, and the rest to be thrown to the winds. Reginald Reynolds, with an insatiable appetite for the bizarre, has produced a masterly treatise on the dialectics of the beard and the razor, and it is published under the simple, not wholly adequate title, BEARDS (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 19s.). It was perhaps a pity that Somerset Maugham in one of his later novels forestalled Mr. Reynolds in the matter of title. This book resounds with the noise of battles fought for the sake of beards, many of the engagements being upon the ecclesiastical front, for the Fathers of the Church waxed acrimonious on the question of to shave or not to shave. We read, too, of Alexander the Great making his whole army shave, of Charlemagne forcing the Lombards to shave, and then growing a beard himself, and, with a wealth of no doubt hardly-won information, a mass of erudite quotations to adorn the text, the author brings his subject right up to modern times. He ends with a bibliography in which he pays tribute to his predecessor, Dr. Adrien Phillippe, whose *Histoire Philosophique, Politique et Religieuse de la Barbe chez les principaux peuples de la Terre* (Paris, 1845) is extremely rare, because apparently almost all the copies were destroyed by the author himself. For those interested in bearded women, Mr. Reynolds, in Appendix A, refers the reader (not without a mischievous glint, perhaps) to the Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army. There is no doubt that Mr. Reynolds has hugely enjoyed producing this omnium gatherum.

From Richard Burbage, that prince of tragedians, who created many of the great parts written by Elizabethan dramatists, and Richard Tarleton, most celebrated of all the Elizabethan comedians, to John Gielgud and Sir Laurence Olivier, is the span chosen by Donald Brook for A PAGEANT OF ENGLISH ACTORS (Rockliff. 16s.). It is an entertaining collection of theatrical biographies, and it would seem that most of the great men of the theatre have shared at least two things in common, a desire to interpret Hamlet and an inability to play Romeo to the satisfaction of the critics. Richard III and King Lear have apparently given the greatest chances for genius, and whenever Edmund Kean appeared as Richard there was always a scramble for seats, as there no doubt always will be when Olivier gives his subtle interpretation of royal malignancy. Altogether this is an admirable volume, but some may think that the publishers have erred in putting Nathaniel Dance's portrait of Garrick as Richard III on the dust-jacket. This fine colour reproduction would surely have enjoyed a greater permanency within the volume?

From Lloyd George to Neville Chamberlain, from 1918 to 1939, was for Robert Graves and Alan Hodge, and millions of other Britons now in middle life, an era of escape from reality. To look back on it is chastening; to have known those years between the wars, the bad old days, the good old days, the age of pacifism, nudism and hiking, of depression, recovery, the Lossiemouth Loon and the Loch Ness Monster, of Amy Johnson, King Zog, Oswald Mosley and the Russell Baby, was to have known exhilaration and restlessness, and little in the way of material progress. In THE LONG WEEK-END (Faber and Faber. 16s.) Mr. Graves and Mr. Hodge sum that breathless era up in a breathless, swift-moving, descriptive survey, and this second edition, appearing ten years after the first, is sure of a hearty welcome.

No. 1 on the list of a whole spate of new cricket books is Norman Yardley's CRICKET CAMPAIGNS (Stanley Paul. 12s. 6d.). Yardley, who has captained Cambridge, Yorkshire and England, is not a particularly gifted writer, but his enthusiasm for the game and expert knowledge of it are apparent on every page, and this largely factual narrative will appeal to all cricket lovers. Yardley's strong sense of humour comes to the rescue when he is dealing with the grim test-match encounters of the Australian tour, in which he was Wally Hammond's deputy. Eric Parker's THE HISTORY OF CRICKET (Seeley, Service. 30s.) is the latest volume in The Lonsdale Library. Although this handsomely presented volume is encyclopædic in its array of facts, the author has also collected a host of good anecdotes of the game, and the text is enriched by a unique collection of old cricket prints and modern photographs. CRICKET ALL HIS LIFE (Rupert Hart-Davis. 7s. 6d.) is an anthology in prose and verse of the cricket writings of E. V. Lucas. The grace and charm of his leisured style are ideally suited to the summer game. Lucas was apparently no great player, although he did on occasions turn out for J. M. Barrie's team of writers, the Allahakbarries.

A welcome reprint is Edith Sitwell's THE ENGLISH ECCENTRICS (Dennis Dobson. 9s. 6d.), which first appeared in 1933 under the imprint of Faber and Faber, was reprinted in 1936, and is now issued in response to a considerable demand.

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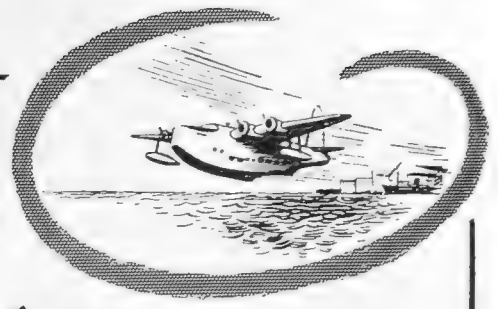

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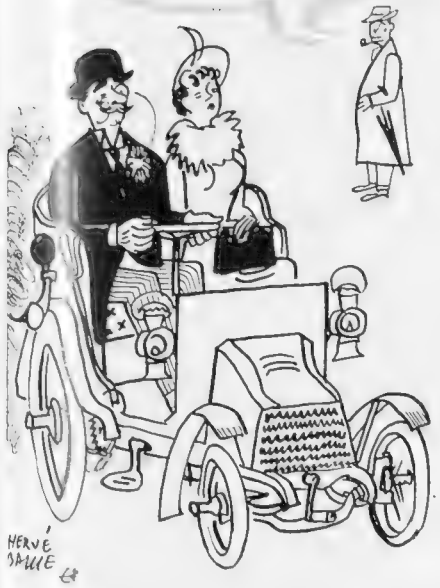

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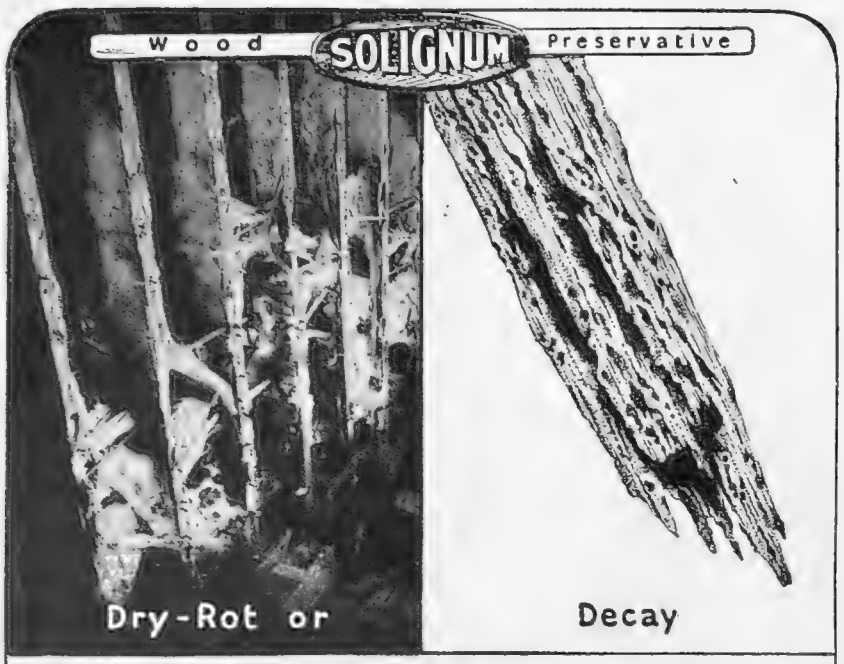

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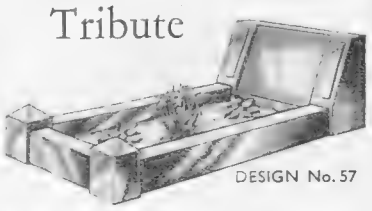

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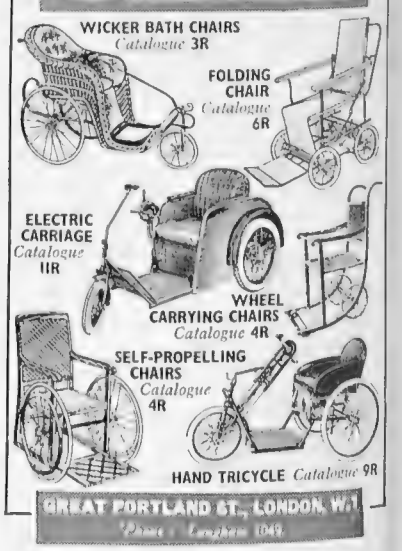

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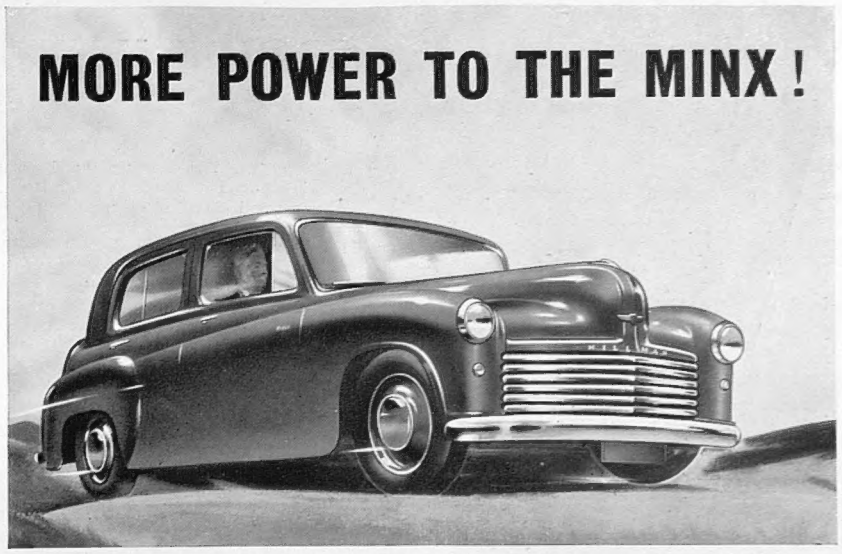

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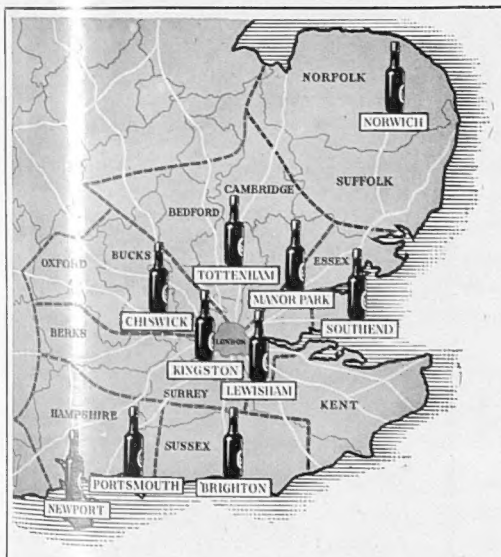

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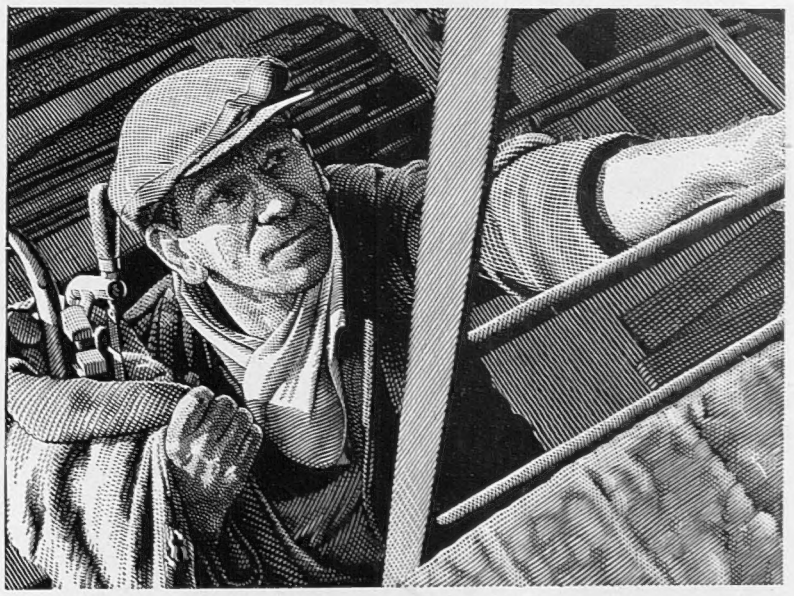

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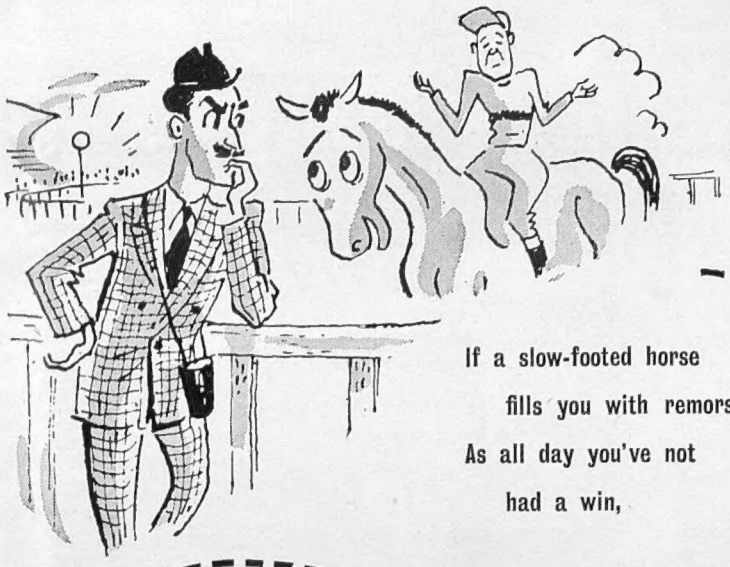

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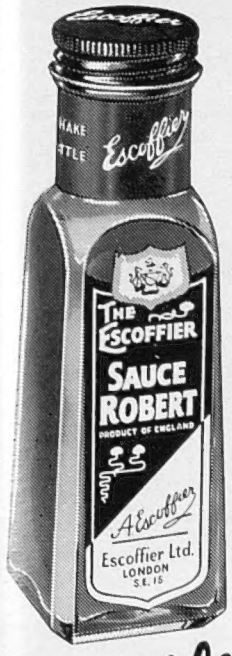

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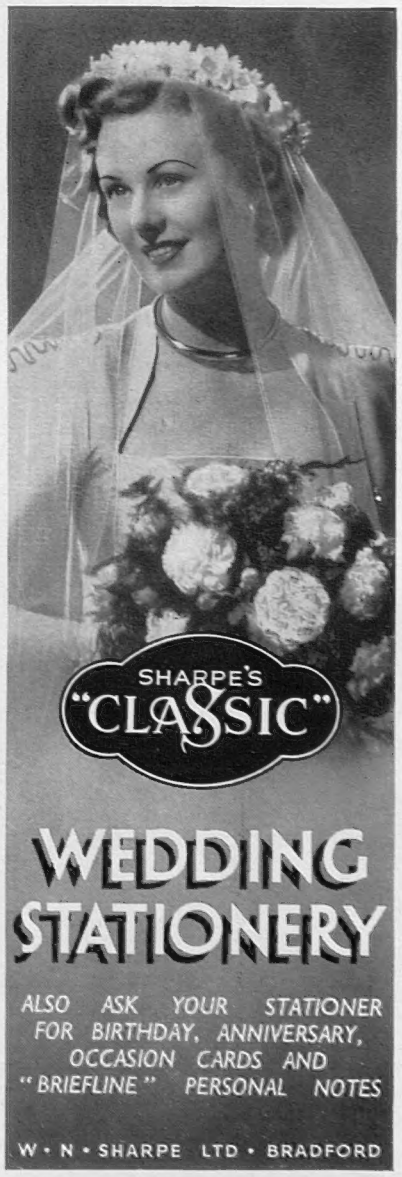
"*What the dickens are you up to?*"

"I'm writing a farewell ode to my bat. After the performance I gave this afternoon I feel I ought to take up croquet. There were so many spots before my eyes I didn't know which one to take a crack at."

"*A celebration last night I presume. If you had taken the precaution of mixing Rose's Lime Juice with your gin your hand would be as steady as a middle stump in the tea interval.*"

"Excellent advice my friend, what's wrong with a large gin and Rose's now?"

ROSE'S—*for Gin and Lime*



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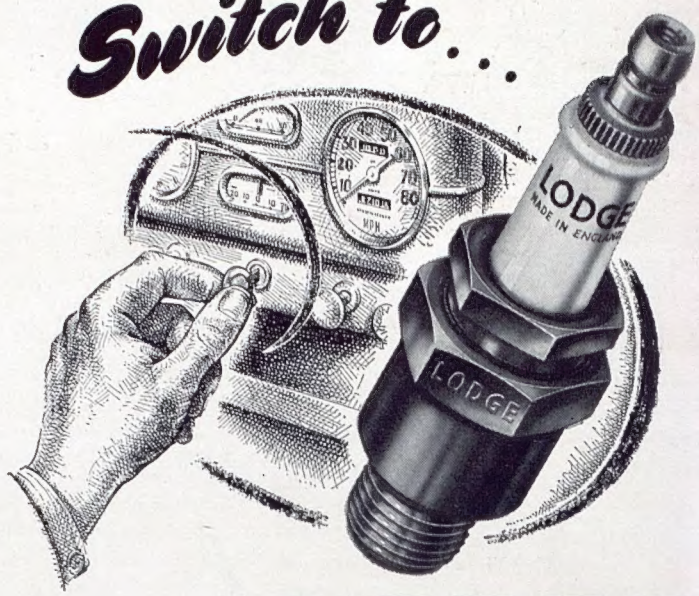
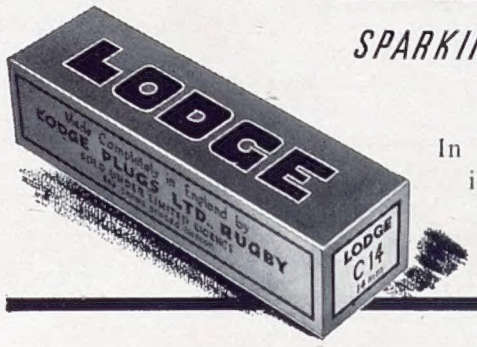


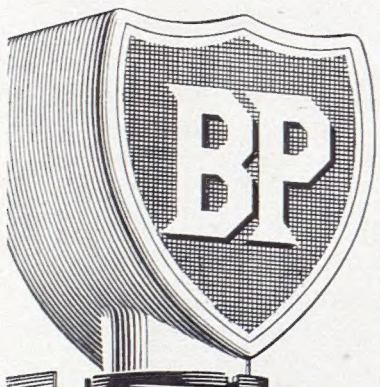
LODGE
SPARKING PLUGS

"Miles Better"

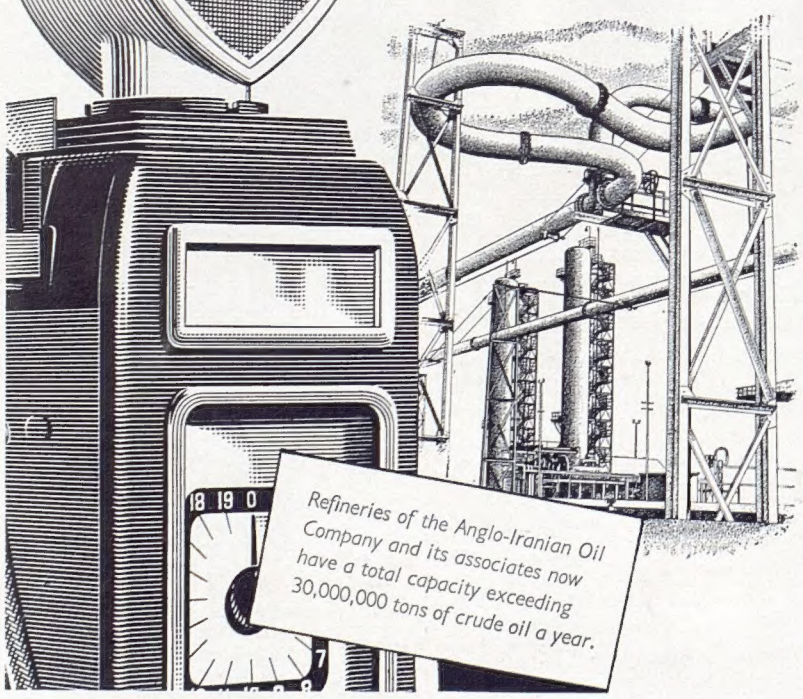
In motor racing, Lodge identifies the most successful plug in 1947, 1948, 1949



Lodge Plugs Ltd., Rugby, England.



FOR Better Petrol



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